



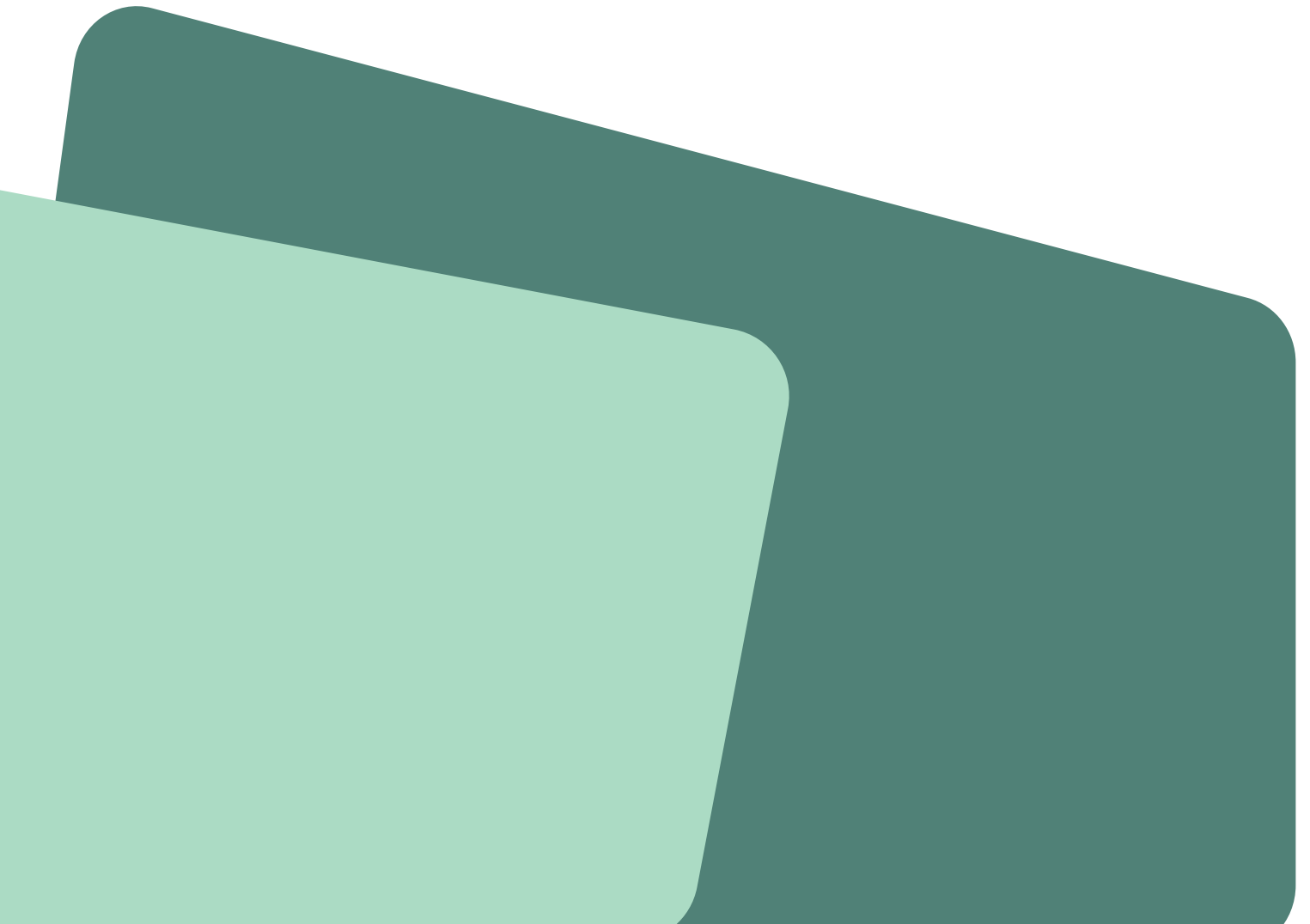
Islamic Republic of Iran
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Will International Law Survive the Fury-driven Attacks!?

**An Overview of the US and
Israeli regimes' Act of
Aggression against the
Iranian Nation**

(from 28 February to 8 April 2026)

**IN
THE NAME OF
GOD**



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List of Abbreviations

ACF	Ancient Civilizations Forum
ACHA	Asian Cultural Heritage Alliance
ARSIWA	Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICOM	International Council of Museums
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
ILC	International Law Commission
NPT	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNSC	United Nations Security Council

Preamble

1. 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.
2. This act of aggression was committed in blatant violation of Article 2 (4) of the United Nations (UN) Charter and fundamental principles of international law and continues as an ongoing violation of a peremptory norm of general international law (*jus cogens*).
3. While the said aggression followed the unprovoked acts of aggression of the same regimes in July 2025 against Iran that led to the martyrdom of hundreds of civilians and rampant destruction of civilian property and infrastructure including peaceful nuclear facilities in Iran, the aggression commenced by a heinous act of assassination of the highest official of the Islamic Republic of Iran as a sovereign member of the United Nations. In an outrageous criminal act, the United States and the Israeli regimes deliberately targeted the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamene'ei. This cowardly criminal act constitutes a direct assault on the very core principles of international law, including the prohibition on the use of force, respect for sovereign equality, and the inviolability and immunity of Heads of State, and further represents a dangerous and unprecedented escalation that strikes at the most fundamental norms of statehood among nations.
4. Yet the above was just the beginning of a series of egregious crimes history has rarely witnessed. Military attacks have been directed against civilian objects, including residential areas, schools, hospitals, and relief equipment and personnel, leading to the martyrdom of hundreds of innocent civilians, including women and children, with many more injured. The deliberate and wanton destruction of a primary school in Minab, a small town in Hormozgan Province, leading to the martyrdom of more than 168 innocent schoolgirls and schoolboys, directing attacks against homes, hospitals, schools, universities and research centers, railways and bridges, energy infrastructure, airports,

water desalination centers and food silos are only part of the war crimes and crimes against humanity being committed on a daily basis.

5. As a supplement to the first report,¹ the present issue serves as an overview of international law violations of the United States and Israeli regimes covering the aggression which commenced on 28 February 2026. It aims at bringing into light these violations working as a reminder to the community of nations for urgent action to end the culture of impunity, and to act vigilantly to prevent setting a dangerous precedent that could further normalize serious breaches of international law.
6. Last but not least, given the vast scope of the crimes committed by the leadership and the armed forces of the United States and Israeli regimes, the facts and instances given are illustrative only, rather than exhaustive, and subject to further updates.

¹ Sent via the official letter of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations in New York via letter No. 2850034 dated 18 March 2026, the report is available online at: <https://newyork.mfa.gov.ir/files/Survey/2026031902113858946327851.pdf>.

I. Violation of the peremptory norm of the “prohibition of aggression”

7. In 1945, the Charter of the United Nations was adopted in the aftermath of the Second World War, firmly rejecting the use of force as a means of settling international disputes. Article 2(4) of the Charter imposes a binding obligation on all Member States to refrain in their international relations from “the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations”. This, recognized as the peremptory norm of “prohibition of aggression”, has formed the cornerstone of international relations ever since.
8. The peremptory norm of “prohibition of aggression” is grounded in its universal acceptance and non-derogable character. The International Law Commission (ILC) has confirmed this in ARSIWA, noting in Article 40 that breaches of peremptory norms – such as prohibition of aggression constitute “serious breaches of obligations arising under peremptory norms of general international law”.² The International Court of Justice (ICJ), in *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua* (1986), affirmed that the prohibition of the use of force under Article 2(4) of the UN Charter is part of customary international law and applies independently of treaty obligations.³ Similarly, in its *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* advisory opinion (2004), the Court held that “the obligations violated by Israel include certain obligations *erga omnes*”⁴ and that these, in turn, include the prohibition of use of force which has been endorsed again by the Court in its 2024 Advisory opinion of 19 July 2024 on the *Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*.
9. The ILC’s 2022 Draft Conclusions on Peremptory Norms of General International Law (Jus Cogens) further confirm that the prohibition of aggression is a peremptory norm, and that serious breaches of such norms give rise to obligations on all States not to recognize as lawful a situation created by

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

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

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

breach of this peremptory norm nor render aid or assistance in maintaining such a situation.⁵

10. The United Nations Security Council,⁶ the General Assembly (UNGA)⁷ and the ICJ,⁸ for their part, have addressed the unlawful use of force within the scope of their respective mandates.

⁵ Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its Seventy-third session (18 April–3 June and 4 July–5 August 2002) UN Doc A/77/10 (2001).

⁶ Including but not limited to S/RES 326 (02 February 1973), S/RES 386 (17 March 1976), S/RES 411 (30 June 1977), S/RES 423 (14 March 1978), S/RES 424 (17 March 1978), S/RES 445 (08 March 1979), and S/RES 455 (23 November 1979) in the situation of Southern Rhodesia, where the Security Council condemned military incursions and cross-border aggression by the illegal regime in Rhodesia; S/RES 418 (04 November 1977) in the situation of South Africa, where it condemned South Africa's acts of aggression and imposed a mandatory arms embargo; S/RES 405 (14 April 1977) and S/RES 419 (24 November 1977) in the situation of Benin, where it condemned the attempted mercenary coup as an act of armed aggression; S/RES 573 (04 October 1985) and S/RES 611 (25 April 1988) in the situation of Tunisia, where it condemned the Israeli regime's air strikes on Tunisia as acts of aggression; S/RES 487 (19 June 1981) in the situation of Iraq, where it condemned the Israeli regime's attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor as a violation of international law; S/RES 672 (12 October 1990), S/RES 673 (24 October 1990), S/RES 681 (20 December 1990), and S/RES 684 (28 January 1991) in the situation of Palestine, where the Council condemned the use of force by the Israeli regime in the occupied territories; S/RES 262 (31 December 1968), S/RES 265 (01 April 1969), and S/RES 273 (23 July 1969) regarding Middle East conflicts, where it condemned aggressive acts by the Israeli regime, including bombardments and military operations; and S/RES 178 (24 April 1963), S/RES 204 (19 May 1965), and S/RES 268 (28 July 1969) regarding African complaints (Senegal, Guinea, Zambia), where the Council condemned acts of aggression by Portugal and South Africa against neighboring African states.

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

⁸ Including but not limited to *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)* (1986), where the Court held that the U.S. violated customary international law prohibiting the use of force and intervention, affirming Article 2(4) of the UN Charter and clarifying the criteria for self-defence; *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)* (2005), where Uganda was found to have committed acts of aggression and violated the territorial integrity of the DRC; *Oil Platforms (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)* (2003), where the Court ruled that the U.S. failed to justify its use of force under self-defence, reinforcing the principles of necessity and proportionality; *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* (2004), where the ICJ found that the Israeli regime's construction of the wall violated Article 2(4) and constituted an unlawful use of force in occupied territory; and the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (1996), which reaffirmed the prohibition of the threat or use of force as a fundamental norm of international law.

11. The UNGA has elaborated the key principles in relation to the prohibition on the use of force in several resolutions such as “Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States” (A/RES/2131 (XX), 1965), the “Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations” (A/RES/2625 (XXV), 1970), and the “Definition of Aggression” (A/RES/3314 (XXIX), 1974), all of which have been adopted by consensus. For instance, Article 5 (2) of resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970 prohibits the threat or use of force and explicitly states that a war of aggression is a crime against international peace, for which there is responsibility under international law.⁹
12. More specifically, the unlawful use of force by the United States and Israeli regimes constitutes an egregious crime of aggression within the meaning of Article 3 of the Annex of the UN General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX) on “Definition of Aggression”. Accordingly, the “invasion” of Iran “by the armed forces” of the United States and Israeli regimes; **“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.¹⁰
13. More considerable in the context of the imposed war against Iran is provision of territory to the aggressors by third States rendering them, by definition given by the above resolution in its Article 3(f) complicit in the act of aggression. 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**

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

by that other State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State” is aggression itself! This is rooted in the legal maxim “sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas”, and is well-established as a principle of international law applicable in inter-State relations. States are therefore prohibited from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to cause damage to other States.

14. The Islamic Republic of Iran has clearly voiced its position in this regard emphasizing that such conduct engages the international responsibility of States providing territory and facilities to the aggressors 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 aggression, such States have clearly aided and assisted in the commission of a serious breach of a peremptory norm of general international law.
15. Article 5(1) of the UNGA Resolution 3314 is also crystal clear in stipulating that “no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression”. This is echoed, as well, in Resolution 42/22 (1987), which reaffirms that States must refrain from the threat or use of force under any circumstances, and condemns attempts to justify aggression under the guise of self-defence or political necessity.¹¹
16. In the same context, lame justifications for aggression against a State under any fabricated nomenclature, such as the so-called “preemptive self-defence”¹² or other excuses in terms of anticipatory attacks has no place in international law, and Article 51 of the UN Charter limits the right of self-defence to situations where an armed attack has occurred against another State. Likewise, deliberate targeting of Iran’s civilian nuclear infrastructure under the false pretense of preemptive self-defence threatens international peace and security and undermines the non-proliferation regime as a whole.
17. In this context, invocation of Article 51 is not only irrelevant, but also a gross distortion of international law and the UN Charter. Article 51 provides for the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence only if an armed attack has occurred. UNGA Resolution 3314 and the jurisprudence of ICJ in 1986

¹¹ UN General Assembly, *Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations*, GA Res 42/22, UN Doc A/RES/42/22 (18 November 1987).

¹² <<https://abcnews.go.com/International/israel-military-action-iran-coming-days-sources/story?id=122776202>

Nicaragua case (Nicaragua vs. United States of America) and 2003 Oil Platforms case (Islamic Republic of Iran vs. United States of America) affirm that the right of self-defence can only be invoked in response to an armed attack and may only be invoked when conditions of necessity and proportionality are met.¹³

18. It follows that on 28 February 2026, just like on 13 June 2025 and 24 June 2025, armed attacks by the United States and Israeli regimes constitute acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran in flagrant violation of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter.
19. Over the course of the attacks, the armed forces of the United States and the Israeli regimes conducted deliberate strikes – by day and night – against densely populated civilian areas across multiple major cities in Iran. Alongside senior officials, they also targeted civilian population among them women and children (including infants and toddlers), and ordinary citizens from all walks of life. Critical infrastructure such as energy facilities, oil fields and depots, bridges and railways, and civilian objects including schools, hospitals, residential areas and homes, and law enforcement buildings and other public facilities were directly targeted, damaged or destroyed. These assaults, which continue to date, have thus far claimed hundreds of civilian lives and left thousands injured, inflicting severe harm on both the civilian population and civilian objects and infrastructure in clear defiance of fundamental principles of international humanitarian law.
20. Such brazen lawlessness does not surprise anyone as the United States and Israeli regimes have demonstrated a total animosity towards international law in every conceived aspect, including the Charter of the United Nations and the very principal organs of the United Nations, which is evident both in formal positions taken by their leadership as well as the mandates performed by their armed forces on the ground.
21. The Islamic Republic of Iran remains steadfast 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

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

United Nations, has undertaken necessary and proportionate defensive operations against the bases and facilities of the aggressors in the region. Such legitimate measures have been clearly and repeatedly warned of in advance through various channels and at different levels and are aimed at repelling the ongoing aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as explained in the following section.

II. Iran's legitimate right to self-defence

22. In the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, as enshrined in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran undertook a series of carefully calibrated defensive operations against military targets and infrastructure belonging to the Israeli regime and the US forces engaged in the aggression. These operations were conducted following the aggressive armed attacks by the latter two which commenced on 28 February 2026 and have so far resulted in extensive loss of civilian lives and severe damage to Iran's critical civilian infrastructure.
23. Iran's defensive measures are lawful and premised upon international law. These responses have been, and continue to be, carried out with the aim of deterring further aggression, protecting the civilian population, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. The actions were taken upon failure of the United Nations Security Council to fulfill its responsibility with respect to maintenance of international peace and security and to act decisively in response to the said aggressive armed attacks.
24. In his letter addressed to the UN Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, His Excellency Seyed Abbas Araghchi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, referred to the acts of aggression of the US and Israeli regime as a clear violation of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter and officially invoked Iran's inherent and lawful right of self-defence under Article 51, unequivocally declaring that "[t]he armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran will utilize all necessary defensive capabilities and means to confront this criminal aggression and deter the hostile acts. Accordingly, all bases, facilities, and assets of the hostile forces in the region shall be regarded as legitimate military objectives within the framework of Iran's lawful exercise of self-defence."¹⁴
25. The members of the Security Council were also urgently called upon "to convene, without delay, an emergency meeting of the Council to address the US and Israeli regime's acts of aggression, breach of peace which is a real and serious threat to international peace and security, and to take the necessary

¹⁴ UN Doc S/2026/106, dated 28 February 2026, "Letter dated 28 February 2026 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council".

and immediate measures to halt this unlawful use of force and to ensure accountability”.¹⁵

26. Once again, however, given the failure of the UN Security Council to take urgent decisive action to ensure international peace and security, the Islamic Republic of Iran exercised its inherent right to self-defence against the said coordinated acts of aggression, which includes resolute defensive action against all the facilities, equipment and military personnel of the aggressors in the region. This position was communicated in Iran’s official correspondence to the United Nations well in advance and has been held consistently to date.
27. It is noteworthy that the above chain of US-Israeli regime’s aggression and Iran’s self-defence came after the interventionist remarks and open threats of force by the President of the United States levied against Iran before the commencement of the present aggression, which had been communicated to the UN in due course. For instance, referring to its previous letters of 30 December 2025, and those of 2, 9, 13 and 22 January 2026, on 29 January 2026,¹⁶ H.E. Amir Saeid Iravani, the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, drew the attention of the UN Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council to the latest explicit threat of force and military attack made by the US President. Meaningfully, he had made reference to his previous aggression in June 2025 as well:

“A massive Armada is heading to Iran. It is moving quickly, with great power, enthusiasm, and purpose. It is a larger fleet, headed by the great Aircraft Carrier Abraham Lincoln, than that sent to Venezuela. Like with Venezuela, it is, ready, willing, and able to rapidly fulfill its mission, with speed and violence, if necessary. Time is running out, it is truly of the essence! As I told Iran once before, MAKE A DEAL! They didn’t, and there was ‘Operation Midnight Hammer,’ a major destruction of Iran. The next attack will be far worse!”

28. One could not be clearer in admitting two barbaric aggressions against a sovereign member State of the United Nations in less than 8 months!

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ UN Doc S/2026/51, dated 29 January 2026, “28 January 2026 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council”.

29. That said, Iran has never sought escalation, nor has it ever wished to expand the conflict in the region. However, it reaffirms its unwavering resolve to take defensive measures against any aggression directed against its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety and security of its people.
30. It was in this background that Iran legitimately targeted, in its inherent right of self-defence, all the facilities, bases and personnel of the United States and the Israeli regime in the region notwithstanding their location, as previously declared in due manner and time.
31. In a formal communication to the UN Secretary-General and President of the Security Council,¹⁷ the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, explicitly stated that Iran has directed, and is directing, proportionate defensive operations against the bases and facilities of the aggressors in the region, which “does not, in any manner, imply an encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States hosting such military bases, facilities, and equipment”.
32. Furthermore, as Iran had previously stated, including via letter No. S/2025/466 dated 15 July 2025), under the well-established principle of international law reflected in the legal maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, States are obliged to “use their territory in such a manner as to not cause injury to that of another”. States are therefore 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.
33. The UN General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 squarely qualifies, in its 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.”
34. In this connection, certain actors in the region have attempted to divert the attention of the community of nations by carrying out false flag operations in Iran’s neighboring countries to trigger escalation and new tensions. While Iran

¹⁷ Letter No. 2840502, dated 3 March 2026, by the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations on the exercise of the right of self-defence by Iran.

remains committed to maintaining and strengthening friendly relations with the countries of the region based on mutual respect, the principle of good-neighborliness and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, nothing can blemish, or otherwise deny, Iran's inherent right to defend its land and people against the aggressors.

III. Violations of international humanitarian law

35. The US and Israeli regimes' armed forces have been committing grave breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL) on a daily basis in Iran since 28 February 2026. The principles of IHL prescribe prohibitions against directly targeting **civilians** (and **spreading terror** among them), directly targeting **civilian objects** (with rules protecting some **especially protected objects**) and **indiscriminate means and methods of warfare**.
36. Even if a lawful military target is attacked, the **proportionality principle** requires that civilians and civilian objects should be protected against the incidental effects of those attacks that may be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. Certain **precautionary obligations** should also be taken in order to avoid or minimize such incidental effects and to ensure that only lawful targets are attacked.
37. To put the same into context, according to the fundamental **principle of distinction**, drawing from the 1907 Hague regulations, 1949 Geneva Conventions, Protocol I Additional thereto and customary international law, parties to an armed conflict must distinguish between the civilians and combatants as well as between civilian objects and military objectives. Only combatants and military objectives may be attacked.
38. The US and Israeli regimes, however, have violated this principle from day one of the aggression on 28 February 2026 well until the time of writing the present report, by directing attacks against civilians including women and children, as well as civilian objects amongst them schools, hospitals, cultural property and civilian infrastructure.
39. Therefore, the premeditated acts of aggression of the US and Israeli regimes against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran, have been accompanied by direct targeting of civilian population and critical infrastructure of the Islamic Republic of Iran, beginning on 28 February 2026, in defiance of fundamental principles of IHL, some falling squarely within the definition of "war crime" under international law.
40. Civilian infrastructure such as airports, oil depots and petrochemicals, residential areas, hospitals and relief facilities, and sport complexes, among others, have been directly targeted by the aggressors leaving significant loss of

civilian lives and destruction of civilian objects, including objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population.

41. Even where military objects have been targeted, the fundamental principle of proportionality have been time and again neglected by the aggressors. In targeting military facilities in Iranian cities, for instance, deliberate disproportionate attacks have been launched with considerable damage to the neighboring civilians and civilian objects without any justification under IHL.
42. Likewise, the aggressors have neglected the fundamental principle of precautionary measures by launching attacks in densely populated areas, including, for instance, during peaceful demonstrations on Friday 13 March 2026 whereby bombardments were carried out in several cities adjacent to ordinary citizens in the streets commemorating the Quds Day. There have also been reports of over-reliance of the aggressors on lethal autonomous weapons systems in clear defiance of well-established principles of IHL, in particular the obligation to take precautionary measures in launching military attacks.
43. The result of such a brutal pattern of atrocities has been, according to official reports as of 8 April 2026, martyrdom of 220 children, 17 of them below the age of 5, as well as loss of lives of 249 women, and destruction of, or significant damage to, 125,630 civilian units (100,000 residential and 23,500 commercial). Furthermore, as of 8 April 2026, 857 schools, 339 healthcare centers, 32 universities, 20 Red Crescent centers and around 15 critical infrastructure such as fuel depots, airports and civilian aircraft have been directly targeted and sustained damage.
44. The present section provides a glimpse at some instances of such IHL violations by the US and Israeli regimes with illustrative instances spanning the crimes committed against the Iranian nation from 28 February to 8 April 2026.

Attacks targeting civilians

45. Well-established IHL principles dictate that only military objectives should be targeted by a party to an armed conflict. Owing from the 1907 Hague regulations, 1949 Geneva Conventions, Protocol I Additional thereto and customary international law, attacks against civilians and civilian population are prohibited.
46. The armed forces of the US and Israeli regimes, however, have targeted civilians from day one of their unprovoked and unjustified aggression against the Iranian nation on 28 February 2026. Children, women and ordinary citizens from all walks of life as well as medical personnel have not been spared from such attacks.
47. An overview is given of some of such instances during the US-Israeli regimes' aggression.

1. Attacks against children

48. Children remain particularly vulnerable to armed conflict and the US-Israeli regimes' aggressors have a long history of targeting children in hostilities. During their aggression against the Iranian nation in 2026, too, their armed forces have willfully and relentlessly attacked children.
49. As per official reports as April 2026, 220 children, including 17 children below the age of 5, have been killed by the US and Israeli regimes in Iran.
50. In a brazen war crime, the US and Israeli regimes launched a direct military attack against a girls' primary school called "Shajareh Tayyebah" in Minab, Hormozgan province. As a result of the attack, which was carried out during the busiest hour of the school time, 168 innocent schoolgirls and schoolboys, from 7 to 12 years, were killed, and over 96 individuals were injured. Among the martyrs were some educational staff and students' parents. Many of the victims had their bodies collected after hours of relief operations in the rubble, some remaining unidentifiable.



A demonstrator holding the pictures of a few martyred students of Shajareh Tayyebah primary school in Minab, Hormozgan province; from among over 170 innocent children brutally targeted by the aggressors at 11:15 during school time!

51. The spokesperson of the Ministry of Education clarified that the US and Israeli regimes, in a brutal and inhumane act, attacked and bombed this elementary school two times with 264 students inside. The school was completely destroyed. The severity of the damage caused by the attack was such that debris removal operations continued until the next day.



The remnants of an American missile used to bomb the primary school.



The partial photoshoot of the body of one of the schoolgirls fallen victim to an American war crime.

52. This school was located far from any military zone, with zero links with any military site, camp or whatsoever that could possibly raise any presumptions about the attacks being carried out without ill intent. Many have expressed concern over the war crime including from the United Nations and amongst activists and scholars.



Demonstrators holding the pictures of schoolgirls martyred by American missiles on the Shajareh Tayyebah primary school in Minab, Hormozgan.

53. The Islamic Republic of Iran calls for an urgent investigation into the war crime aimed at bringing to justice all those who commanded, directed, aided or abetted in its commission and further ensuring compensation for the wrongful act as well as reparation for the families of the victims. Nothing can heal the wounds from the loss of innocent lives from this heinous attack though.



Mournful gloomy aerial snapshot of the dozens of tombs before embracing the bodies of innocent schoolgirls killed by the direct attacks of American fighter jets.

54. On the very first day of the aggression, the aggressors directly attacked a sports hall in Lamerd County in Fars province by 4 missiles. Two 4th grade primary school students were among those athletes who lost their lives in the war crime.



Elham Za'eri and Helma Sadat Ahmadizadeh, the two 4th graders who were brutally targeted at the Lamerd sports hall in days supposed to be the most jubilant of their lifetime!



Left: Zahra Mohammadi Golpaygani, the 14-month-old grand-daughter of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamene'ei, who lost her life on the first day of the aggression; middle: Ali Haghshenas, 14 years old, killed by a shrapnel from the aggressors' missile in his hometown, Shiraz; right: Zeinab Sahebi, a two-year-old girl losing her life under the rubble of the aggressors' missile at the mourning ceremony of Iran's Supreme Leader.

55. On 16 March, in yet another war crime perpetrated under the direction of the leaders of the US and Israeli regimes against children, a three-day-old infant named Mojtaba was martyred. During airstrikes by the American-Zionist regimes' fighter jets on residential areas in the rural outskirts of Arak, Markazi Province, and this three-day-old infant lost his life in his mother's arms. In this tragic attack, which is another example of the war crimes of the aggressors, the family's home was completely destroyed, leading to the martyrdom of the youngest martyr of this imposed war along with his mother and two-year-old sister.
56. On 25 March 2026, the Provincial Governorate of Yazd announced that following the aggressive attack by the United States and the child-killing Zionist regime on a military point in an area outside Yazd city, a 10-year-old female student named "Dina Sadeghi" was martyred due to shock and fear caused by the sound of the explosion.
57. On 27 March 2026, two more children were killed in Kermanshah by the missiles of the US and Israeli regimes.
58. The international criminal responsibility of all those who have commanded, aided and abetted in the commission of the war crimes against children in Iran remain evident. Iran calls for an independent commission of inquiry to establish the details of these crimes and bring to justice the perpetrators including the President of the United States and the so-called Prime Minister of the Israeli regime.

2. Attacks against women

59. Women remain at the forefront of the Iranian society in terms of social activities as well as security within the family. During armed conflict, any damage to them reverberates with big repercussions in the society at large.
60. Iranian women have been targeted by the US and Israeli regime's aggressors from day one on 28 February 2026 in grave breach of IHL; violations that have been repeated on a daily basis in the course of the aggression.

61. By 6 April 2026, more than 5200 women have been seriously affected by the Israeli-Zionist aggression since its onset. Among these, 237 women, 2 of them pregnant mothers, have been killed. Nearly 5,000 women have been injured.



With rubble in the background, a lady injured in the US-Zionist aggression in Tehran.



A lady injured by the indiscriminate attacks of the aggressors in Tehran being helped by the Red Crescent.

62. The aggressors' direct attack by 4 missiles against a sports hall in Lamerd County in Fars province on 28 February 2026 claimed the lives of 18 young female athletes.
63. On the first day of the Iranian New Year, on 21 March 2026, during an attack by the US-Zionist criminals on the "Ritaj" tourism and recreational complex in Ahvaz, the 4-year-old child named Garsha Bagheri was martyred along with his father Davoud Bagheri.
64. Also, during another indiscriminate attack carried out by the US and Israeli regimes' aggressor forces against residential areas on the evening of 25 March and the early morning of 26 March, a significant number of the martyrs were women.
65. The above are not just figures and pictures, but highlight the grave breach of IHL principles and rules by the US and Israeli regime's armed forces against Iranian women cowardly continued until 6 April 2026.

3. Attacks against the civilian population at large

66. During the aggression, many of the attacks of the US and Israeli regimes have been willfully directed against the civilian population leading to the death of civilians. These are clear instances of war crime.
67. For instance, following the American-Zionist regimes' aerial attacks on Baharestan in Tehran province against the gatherings of the civilians in support of the Government and in protest to the unjust attacks of the aggressors on Quds Day, a one-year-old child named Farhan Rohani was martyred.
68. On 16 March 2026, the Security Deputy of the Khuzestan Provincial Governorate announced that during the attacks by the American-Zionist aggressors, 25 innocent civilians were martyred and 40 other citizens were injured in this province.
69. On 18 March 2026, the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed his condolences for the death of a Turkish citizen during the American-Israeli regimes attacks

on Iran. The loss of Mr. Hüseyin Firat, a hardworking Turkish driver who was struck on Iranian soil, was described by the Minister as clear evidence of the targeting of innocent civilians by the aggressors.

70. On 24 March 2026, according to the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Dr. Saeed Shamaghdari, a distinguished and renowned associate professor at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering of Iran University of Science and Technology, along with his two children, were martyred in a savage and criminal attack by the US and Zionist regimes.
71. The US and Zionist regimes' aggressor forces, continuing their war crimes against civilians, carried out attacks on several points in the residential area of Kafri village, Shiraz, on the evening of Wednesday, 25 March 2026, using cluster bombs and aerial mine-dropping; these attacks once again claimed victims from among innocent civilians. Based on field investigation, the projectiles fired targeted the residential areas and pathways of this village with anti-personnel and anti-tank mines (BLU-91B and BLU-92B); in this attack, some of the projectiles exploded immediately upon impact, while others, with a delay, creating additional terror and insecurity for the residents of the area. During this indiscriminate attack, a number of citizens, including adolescents, were martyred.
72. Furthermore, the US and Zionist regimes have on numerous occasions targeted nomadic tribes in savage and distressing attacks carried out in certain provinces in particular Khuzestan, Yazd, Isfahan, and Bushehr, which resulted in the martyrdom and injury of a number of defenceless members of these communities.
73. The above reveals a pattern of targeting civilian population in grave breach of IHL.

4. Attacks against medical and relief personnel

74. Under IHL, medical and relief personnel must not be targeted. In the US-Zionist aggression, however, as of 6 April 2026, 24 healthcare workers have been killed and 113 members of the national health team have been injured; in addition, 56 emergency personnel have been injured, and one emergency worker was killed in western Tehran while providing assistance to war victims following renewed attacks on the scene.



In Shiraz, direct military attacks against an emergency center located in Zibashahr Park led to the loss of lives of 20 relief personnel, including medical staff. Satellite imagery confirms the appalling use of a precision-guided missile by the aggressors to target the relief unit!

75. On Wednesday 4 March 2026 alone, three healthcare workers were killed by the US-Zionist missiles: Rabab Dehdashti, a radiology expert at Haj Mahmoud Haj Heydari Hospital in Lamerd, Ali Abbasi, an operational expert in the western emergency district of Tehran province, and Ali Aria, a third-year orthopedic assistant at Sina Hospital in Tehran



Medical personnel in several cities have been killed by the US-Zionist aggressors in clear defiance of IHL principles.

76. No matter which standards to apply, these grave breaches of IHL have a single denomination: “war crime”!

A) Attacks intended to spread terror among the civilian population

77. In tandem with direct targeting of civilians and civilian objects, the US-Zionist aggressors carried out certain attacks with the aim of spreading terror among the civilian population. This is yet another breach of IHL principles, as codified in the 1907 Hague regulations, 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I thereto, and well established as a customary rule of IHL.
78. Under established jurisprudence, acts of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population only contravene IHL if, in addition to the terror itself, the attack is also directed at individual civilians or the civilian population or it is otherwise indiscriminate.¹⁸ This has been exactly the approach of the United States and Israeli regimes in the course of their aggression against the Iranian nation in particular in their choice of means and methods of warfare.
79. The deliberate targeting of schools, hospitals, residential buildings, alongside attacks devoid of any definite military objectives, which have for instance resulted in the damage to several highways, bridges and railways have been conducted with the mere intent of instilling fear and terror among the civilian population.
80. Using propaganda through a specific terror-instigating outlet called “Iran International” with a clear history of nexus with acts of terrorism in Iran, US-Zionist criminals have been going the extra mile to instigate terror among the civilian population in Iran. On Friday 13 March 2026, during the peaceful demonstrations held by civilians to commemorate the Quds day in the major streets of some cities in Iran, the US and Israeli jet fighters and drones carried out air raids in close vicinity to the civilian population only with the aim of spreading terror among them.
81. This is besides their routine flying of jets at low altitudes in urban areas even when no active air raid is being carried out with the sole purpose of spreading terror among citizens.
82. This is another clear instance of breach of IHL perpetrated by the armed forces of the aggressors.

¹⁸ See Online Casebook, ICTY, *The Prosecutor v. Galić*: A. Trial Chamber, Judgement and Opinion, para 135, as reaffirmed and extended to indiscriminate attacks by *ibid.*, B. Appeals Chamber, Judgement, paras 99–102.

B) Attacks against civilian objects

83. In IHL, civilian objects are protected and attacks against them constitutes a breach entailing criminal responsibility of the perpetrators. Residential areas, schools, other public and private property should not, in principle, be targeted.
84. The US-Zionist aggressors have, however, during their aggression, directed attacks against thousands of civilian objects throughout Iran.
85. According to the data gathered by 8 April 2026, a total of 125,630 civilian units (100,000 residential and 23,500 commercial) have been either severely damaged or completely destroyed. As of 1 April, in Tehran alone, 39,508 residential and commercial units had been damaged, including businesses and service centers such as medical clinics, hair salons, music schools, and other service facilities.
86. Moreover, 857 schools have been damaged by direct or indirect attacks, leaving 337 students and teachers (278 pupils and 59 educators) martyred and another 207 wounded. 156 of the martyred students were boys and 115 girls.
87. Overall, there has been a pattern of targeting residential areas, schools, sport complexes and industrial units while some have sustained illegal incidental damage, as briefly touched upon below.

1. Attacks against residential areas

88. Under IHL, residential areas should not generally be made object of attacks. Directing attacks against homes and residential complexes are therefore regarded as unlawful attacks against civilian objects and in grave breach of IHL.
89. By 8 April 2026, over 100,000 residential units have been damaged, some totally destroyed. In Tehran alone, this comprises 40,813 residential units of which 4,348 units need partial repairs, 779 units require reinforcement, and 1,203 units have been literally demolished and need to be replaced with new homes. These figures speak volumes about the level of respect for IHL by the aggressors: a total disdain for IHL principles, in particular distinction between civilian objects and military objectives, the proportionality principle and precautionary measures.

90. On 13 March 2026, during the aggressive and indiscriminate attacks carried out by the US and Israeli regimes, the Aghigh complex in Karaj, Alborz Province, was struck and damaged.
91. On the morning of 14 March 2026, the American-Zionist aggressors attacked a residential house in Eyvan. The attack caused a powerful explosion in the city leading to the destruction of a residential building. Tragically, 6 members of a family who resided in the building, including a six-month-old infant, were killed in the attack.
92. The Zionist-American regimes led by war criminals launched an indiscriminate attack early on Sunday, 15 March 2026, deliberately targeting a residential and deprived area in the city of Shiraz; this act of aggression, which took place in the southeast of this metropolis, resulted in the destruction of several residential units belonging to workers and individuals covered by the Social Security Organization, and the injury of innocent civilian residents.
93. On 16 March 2026, a densely populated residential complex in Narenjestan, Arak, was attacked and destroyed by missiles from the American-Zionist armed forces.



Aftermath of US-Israeli regimes' criminal attacks against a residential building in Hamedan.

94. On 16 March, as a result of an attack by the American-Zionist regimes against a residential unit in the village of Amirabad, Arak, Markazi Province, four people were martyred, one of whom was a four-day-old infant.
95. On the same day, following the aggressors' attack on a house in the city of Mahallat, one person was martyred and seven others were wounded.



The aftermath of direct attacks against civilian objects in Shahid Fakouri neighborhood, Tehran.

96. Again on the same day around 5:00 a.m., in the Molavi neighborhood of Tehran, a drone belonging to the American-Zionist aggressor regimes struck Molavi intersection, causing a water pipe to rupture. It should be noted that Molavi intersection is one of the busiest areas in the city in the days leading up to the New Year (Nowruz), where people come to buy nuts and groceries.
97. The same day round noontime, the American-Israeli war criminals began targeting areas in northwest, central, and southeast Tehran. In these attacks, in addition to several infrastructure, residential areas were also targeted, and a significant number of people were martyred and injured.
98. On the early morning of 17 March, in the American-Israeli regimes' attacks on residential homes on Malek-ol-Shoara Bahar Street, four civilian citizens were killed. Several residential homes were also destroyed or damaged.
99. Similarly on 19 March 2026, the American-Israeli regimes aggressor forces, continuing their indiscriminate and deliberate attacks on residential areas in Tehran, targeted a two-storey building in the Majidieh neighborhood that housed ordinary families. According to received reports, one of the units in this building was occupied by a family living with their three-month-old infant, who tragically lost their lives in the attack.
100. According to SNN news agency, on the early morning of Friday, 20 March 2026, the last day of Iranian calendar year, an airstrike by the US-Zionist aggressors on residential buildings in the Mehrvila neighborhood of Karaj led to the destruction of two buildings, the martyrdom of 5 people, and injury of 8 others. Rescue and relief forces, after approximately 9 hours of effort, retrieved the body of the 7-year-old martyr, Radin, from under the rubble.
101. On 21 March 2026, the war crime of the American-Zionist forces was perpetrated in the residential areas of the village of Dizaj Amir-Madar, Osku County, with the death of three villagers due to the indiscriminate attacks by the aggressor forces. As a result of these indiscriminate and deliberate attacks, residential buildings and a production workshop were destroyed, and 3 civilians were also injured.

102. On 21 March 2026, according to the announcement made by the Provincial Governor of Mazandaran, following the American-Zionist attacks on residential areas of Ramsar in the early morning hours, three members of a family were martyred.



Aftermath of US-Israeli regimes' criminal attacks against a residential building in Tehran.

103. On the same day, The Guilan Provincial Governorate reported the American and Zionist regimes' attacks against a residential area in the village of Dastak, Kiashahr district, resulting in the martyrdom of 2 civilians. Due to the impact of a projectile from this attack, one residential unit was destroyed and several other buildings in the vicinity were damaged.

104. On 23 March 2026, the Head of the Red Crescent Society announced that a residential building in Tehran was targeted in the early hours of the day. Rescue and relief teams were immediately dispatched to the location and rescued more than 12 people alive.
105. In another attack carried out on the same day on a residential area in Nasr residential complex, in Tabriz, only Helma, a one-and-a-half-year-old girl, was pulled alive from the rubble, while four members of her family were martyred.



The aftermath of attacks on a densely populated area in Sanandaj, Kordestan province.

106. On 23 March 2026, in Tehran, in the Qeytariyeh neighborhood, residential buildings were attacked by the US-Zionist aggressors.

107. Similar unlawful attacks were carried out in the Velanjak neighborhood of Tehran as well. An 8-year-old child named Mersana Sadat Masoudian, who was martyred during the Zionist regime's attacks on residential areas, was laid to rest. The parents of this martyr were injured and hospitalized.
108. The US and Zionist regimes' forces targeted the Velayat Cultural Center in Rey. The children's playhouse in this cultural center was destroyed, and the residential homes surrounding this cultural center were also damaged. Several passersby were injured as well.
109. On the same day, the aggressors also carried out airstrikes in residential areas in Khorramabad, Lorestan Province, and Urumia, West Azerbaijan Province, destroying residential buildings in grave breach of IHL.
110. In the early hours of 24 March 2026, the US and Zionist regimes' forces attacked residential areas in Tabriz, including Shahid Gharehbaghi neighborhood in Shahid Mofatteh area, registering a new war crime in their name. In this crime, 6 members of the Kesht family lost their lives, and 9 others were injured.
111. On the afternoon of this day, the Zionist-American aggressors targeted a hall in the Rabe Rashidi Park of Tabriz.
112. On 25 March 2026, the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a post published on X, referred to the attack by the US and Zionist regimes on the house of Abbas Kiarostami, the renowned Iranian filmmaker and winner of the Palme d'Or at the 1997 Cannes Film Festival, asking: "Was Kiarostami's home also part of the 'imminent threat' against America?!" The reality is that the American-Zionist military aggression against Iran is not merely a war against a country and its land; it is a war against a culture, a civilization, and a deep-rooted identity.
113. On the same day, the US and the Israeli regimes' airstrikes on the residential complex of the Tabriz Railway led to the martyrdom of a group of people, including 9 Railway Police forces.
114. In Kamalshahr, Karaj, too, in an indiscriminate missile strike, a four-storey residential house was targeted resulting in destruction of innocent civilians' homes. 18 people were also injured.

115. On 26 March 2026, the indiscriminate attack by the US and Zionist regime forces in the residential area of Zibashahr in Shiraz city was carried out in two stages by targeting emergency services and homes, which resulted in the killing and wounding of dozens of civilians.
116. On Friday, 27 March 2026, numerous residential areas were targeted throughout the country. At 2:50 a.m., in continuation of their attacks in Iran, the US and the Zionist regimes' aggressors targeted residential areas in Urumia County. This war crime occurred on Shahriari Street during which 4 residential units were completely destroyed and, unfortunately, several civilians were martyred and injured.



The aftermath of US-Israeli regimes' criminal attacks against a residential building in Karaj.

117. Another attack by the Zionist-American aggressors on a residential building in the Pardisan area of Qom on the early morning of this day resulted in damage to 3 residential houses, the martyrdom of at least 18 civilians, and injury of 10 others.
118. The vicinity of the Embassy of Pakistan and the residence of the Pakistani Ambassador in Tehran was also bombed in an airstrike by the US and the Zionist regime.
119. 10 more civilians were martyred following an American-Zionist attack on the Sizdah Aban area of Rey City. This residential building was hit by a direct missile strike at midnight. Homes within a 150-meter radius suffered damage ranging from 20% to 100%. The doors and windows of some homes were blown out by the blast wave.
120. In Kermanshah, 13 citizens, including 2 children and 4 women, were killed by the aggressors' missile attacks against the Hafezieh residential complex and the Chaqagalan neighborhood. 56 others were injured, among an eight-year-old child and 2 women, one of whom was pregnant.
121. In another heinous attack by the US and Zionist regimes in the Mirdamad area of Tabriz, damage was inflicted on shops and a number of citizens' residential homes. Fortunately, this incident resulted in no injuries or martyrs. Also, in another attack on a residential area in Yamchi, 4 civilians were martyred and several others were injured.
122. On the same day, the wholesale fruits and vegetables market of Larestan County was targeted in the early hours of the day. This location is considered one of the main centers for supplying and distributing food and general necessities for the people of Larestan, and the attack on this civilian location indicates the targeting of ordinary citizens' livelihoods. During this attack, a number of vehicles stationed at the location, primarily used for transporting agricultural products and food, were seriously damaged, and part of the market's infrastructure, including stalls and warehouses, was also damaged.
123. On 28 March 2026, a residential unit in the Saboonchi neighborhood was struck. The strike targeted a residential zone and caused damage within a 200-

meter radius. Among the injured was a one-and-a-half-year-old child who was rescued and returned safely to his family.

124. On the same day, part of the residential area of the Mahallati Township was attacked by American and Zionist aggressors, resulting, regrettably, in the martyrdom of 10 civilians. 9 wounded individuals were rescued from under the rubble through the efforts of the Red Crescent Society.
125. At dawn on Sunday, 29 March 2026, the Bandar Pol pier, located in Bandar Khamir County of Hormozgan Province, was subjected to a terrorist attack by the American-Zionist aggressors. In the course of the attack, two vessels and one vehicle were struck and sustained damage. As a result of this incident, 5 citizens were martyred and 4 others were injured.
126. On Sunday, 29 March 2026, in Shaft County, a two-storey residential building was made the object of attack. As a result, six residents were martyred or injured. The number of martyrs in the residential area of Othmavandan Village in Shaft County increased to six. In addition, 5 residential houses were completely destroyed and 22 others sustained severe damage.



Aftermath of US-Israeli regimes' criminal attacks against a residential building in Tabriz.

127. On the same day, following an airstrike by the US-Zionist armed forces in a residential area in the Farmanieh district in northern Tehran, a number of citizens were injured.
128. On 30 March 2026, the Kuy-e Mellat neighborhood in the city of Bandar Abbas was attacked with damage to residential homes. Supplementary reports indicated that, regrettably, 4 innocent citizens were martyred, and 12 others were injured.
129. On 30 March 2026, a residential house in Zanjan was targeted. As a result of the attack, 3 citizens lost their lives, and 7 others were injured and transferred to medical centers.
130. Following a missile attack on the afternoon of 31 March targeting a residential area in the Shariati neighborhood of Kermanshah, 9 residential units were destroyed and approximately 30 others were damaged.



Aftermath of US-Israeli regimes' criminal attacks against a residential building in Karaj.

131. On the same day in Mahallat, Markazi Province, following another attack by the aggressors, 3 residential units were directly hit by projectiles, resulting in significant damage. Additionally, 11 people were martyred and 15 others were injured.
132. In the early hours of 1 April 2026, residential buildings and commercial units located near the former US Embassy compound in Tehran were struck in attacks carried out by US-Zionist forces. Surrounding buildings sustained damage, and windowpanes were completely shattered. The targeted buildings were entirely private properties with no institutional affiliation.
133. In the early hours of Monday, 6 April 2026, a missile attack by the United States and the Zionist regime targeted residential houses in Nazarabad County, resulting in the martyrdom of a young couple, destruction of several buildings, and injuries to numerous citizens.
134. On 6 April 2026, following a missile attack at approximately 01:00 in the morning in the Honarestan area of Qom, which struck a residential house, 9 civilians lost their lives, and 19 people were injured.
135. In a brutal attack by the US-Zionist forces in a residential area in Karaj, 18 individuals, including two young children, were martyred and 24 others were injured.



Aftermath of US-Israeli regimes' criminal attacks against a residential building in Mohammadshahr, Karaj.

136. On 7 April 2026, attacks by American and Zionist aggressors in the residential area of Vaein in Shahriar claimed the lives of 9 civilians, 4 of them women.
137. On 7 April 2026, at 3:00 a.m., a residential area in Pardis County, Tehran Province, was targeted by projectiles launched by American–Zionist aggressors, resulting in the martyrdom of several citizens, including a number of children.
138. The above demonstrates just a fraction of the wanton attacks by the US and Israeli regimes’ forces against residential areas in grave breach of IHL.

2. Attacks against schools

139. According to official reports, as of 8 April 2026. 857 schools and educational centers have been either directly struck and destroyed or severely damaged by blast waves to the extent that they are no longer usable.
140. Furthermore, as of 8 April 2026, a total of 337 teachers and students—including 278 pupils and 59 educators—have been killed. In addition, 207 teachers and students—including 182 pupils and 25 educators—have been injured. 156 of the martyred students were boys and 115 girls. Furthermore, 853 educational facilities have sustained damage during these attacks.
141. In a single brazen attack alone, the egregious raid upon the Shajareh Tayyebbeh girls’ primary school in Minab, Hormozgan province, led to the martyrdom of 168 students, as seen in sub-section III-A-1 above. And in another cowardly attack on 28 February 2026, another girls’ primary school in Khomein, a city in mid-Iran, 2 civilians lost their lives and 5 were injured. The school sustained significant damage.

142. In Parand, Tehran province, 3 schools were targeted by missiles leaving them seriously damaged.



Sayyah Moghaddam, Payambar Azam and Velayat were three schools damaged by the missiles of the armed forces of the US and Israeli regime.

143. In Urmia, another girls' school "Esmat" sustained considerable damage.



A snapshot of the rubble of Esmat girls' school in Urmia, in north-western Iran, which was severely damaged by the US and Israeli regime's air raids.

144. In Abyek, Qazvin, the "Imam Reza" boys' school was targeted by cowardly strikes of the aggressors leading to the martyrdom of a student and injury of several others.



The Imam Reza boys' school in Abyek, Qazvin, was seriously damaged. An innocent schoolboy was killed and 3 of his schoolmates were injured.

145. Schools in other cities have similarly sustained damage in disproportionate military attacks of the aggressors. In Kurdistan, Hijab girls' high school sustained severe damage. In Tehran, Hedayat school in Square 72 in Narmak, the Al-Yasin school in district 4, Allameh Hel-li school in district 6, Shahid Hamedani school in district 7, and Shahid Mahallati school in district 12 were partially destroyed.



The aftermath of a classroom damaged by US and Israeli regime's missiles. These cowardly attacks also instilled terror among innocent students.

146. On 15 March 2026, In Hamedan, an educational cultural center was hit by American-Zionist missile attacks.
147. In the early hours of 16 March 2026, the American-Israeli regimes aggressors attacked the Shahed boys' school in Khomein, Markazi province.
148. On 26 March 2026, following the attacks by the bloodthirsty and child-killing US and Israeli regimes on the village of Shapurabad in the outskirts of Shiraz city, two student brothers, Ilya and Amirhossein Sharafi, were martyred.

149. On 28 March 2026, the Asadabad Technical and Vocational Training Center in Hamedan Province was targeted by American-Zionist attacks, which completely destroyed the center and led to the martyrdom of 2 staff members and injury of 4 others.
150. On the same day, the structures and workshops of the Chegeni County Technical and Vocational Training Center in Lorestan Province were directly hit by a projectile launched by the American Zionist forces. The training greenhouse, the mobile workshop container, the walls, doors, and windows of the industrial sheds, and the administrative building of the center were destroyed.
151. Overall, the number of students and teachers martyred and injured by the US and Israeli regimes in the aggression, broken down by province, is as follows:
- **East Azerbaijan Province:** 13 students martyred (12 primary school and 1 pre-school child), 3 teachers martyred (1 active teacher and 2 retired), 1 student injured, and 41 administrative, educational, cultural, and sport units damaged.
 - **West Azerbaijan Province:** 3 students martyred, 60 administrative and educational units damaged.
 - **Ardabil Province:** 1 teacher martyred.
 - **Isfahan Province:** 1 teacher martyred.
 - **Alborz Province:** 1 teacher injured, 17 administrative and educational spaces damaged.
 - **Ilam Province:** 1 teacher and 2 students martyred, and 31 schools damaged.
 - **Zanjan Province:** 1 student martyred, 2 schools damaged.
 - **Sistan and Baluchestan Province:** 13 schools and educational units damaged.

- **Tehran City:** 5 teachers and 16 students martyred, 5 teachers and 8 students injured, 200 administrative, cultural, and educational units damaged.
- **Counties of Tehran Province:** 12 students martyred (11 primary school students and 1 pre-school child), 3 teachers martyred (2 active teachers and 1 retired), 18 administrative, cultural, and educational units damaged.
- **Fars Province:** 2 teachers and 6 students martyred, 32 students (24 girls and 8 boys) injured, 3 administrative, cultural, and educational units damaged.
- **Qazvin Province:** 2 students martyred.
- **Kurdistan Province:** 1 student martyred, 1 student injured, 1 teacher injured, and 74 administrative, cultural, and educational spaces damaged.
- **Kerman Province:** 2 students martyred, 1 student injured, 3 administrative, cultural, and educational units damaged.
- **Kermanshah Province:** 2 students martyred and 3 students and 2 teachers injured, 101 administrative, cultural, and educational units damaged.
- **Lorestan Province:** 7 students martyred (in Khorramabad), 5 teachers martyred (2 active teachers and 3 retired), 4 students and 4 teachers injured, and 79 administrative, cultural, and educational units damaged.
- **Markazi Province:** 4 students and 3 teachers martyred, 1 teacher injured, and 11 administrative, cultural, and educational units damaged.
- **Hormozgan Province:** 120 students martyred (73 boys and 47 girls), 27 teachers martyred, 6 teachers injured, 114 students injured, and 8 administrative, cultural, and educational units damaged.
- **Hamedan Province:** 1 student martyred, and 10 administrative, cultural, and educational units damaged.
- **Qom Province:** 4 educational units damaged.

152. The above illustrates the existence of a pattern of willful targeting of schools by the US-Zionist aggressors in Iran as well as a series of reckless attacks of an indiscriminate and disproportionate nature.

3. Attacks against universities

153. Iranian universities have particularly been targeted by the US and Israeli regimes' aggressors. According to The Iranian National Commission for UNESCO, 149 cases of damage to university facilities have been recorded. By 8 April 2026, this comprises damage to 32 universities. These criminal attacks have also claimed the lives of 5 professors and at least 60 university students.

154. University of Technology, Isfahan University of Art, Iran University of Science and Technology, Sharif University of Technology and Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran and several laboratories are among the universities that have been targeted by US-Zionist forces and have sustained significant damage.

155. On 28 March 2026, Iran University of Science and Technology was directly targeted by the aggressors. Approximately 4 buildings at Iran University of Science and Technology were struck in the attack. The building of the School of Physics was destroyed. Students' books and notes are the main part of the debris collected, showing the depth of fear of the aggressors of Iranian science!

156. On 29 March 2026, the Minister of Science, Research and Technology stated to reporters that since the beginning of the 2026 aggression, approximately 20 universities and student dormitories have been directly attacked by the aggressors, despite the fact that, under international law, civilian facilities are to remain separate from hostilities and military operations.

157. On 30 March 2026, according to the latest reports and information received, the following higher education institutions, universities, and student dormitories have been subjected to attacks by the American-Zionist aggressors:

- **Tehran:** Iran University of Science and Technology (Schools of Islamic Studies, Basic Sciences, Physics, and Mathematics) and Shahid Beheshti University were directly attacked.

- **Isfahan:** Isfahan University of Technology was directly attacked twice by the aggressors.

158. The following universities sustained indirect damage resulting from the attacks:

- **West Azerbaijan:** 13 buildings of Urmia University, including educational buildings, the Microelectronics Research Institute, Biotechnology Research Institute, museum, central laboratory, administrative building, innovation center, and veterinary clinic.
- **East Azerbaijan:** A building of the National Skills University sustained damage.
- **Isfahan:** Buildings of the University of Isfahan, Isfahan University of Art, and the Isfahan Science and Technology Town.
- **Ilam:** The Shahid Chamran dormitory complex of Ilam University and the university's technology center.



The aftermath of the US-Zionist criminal attacks against Iran University of Science and Technology. The picture on the top depicts the entrance sign bearing “School of Physics, building No. 2”. The war crime could not be clearer in symbolizing the US-Zionists’ animosity towards Iranian science.



- **Bushehr:** The boys' dormitory building of Persian Gulf University, with an area of 7,200 square meters, sustained damage including broken doors and windowpanes, damage to suspended ceilings, and destruction of sanitary facilities.
- **Tehran:** The dormitory of Iran University of Science and Technology; two qanat channels on the street adjacent to the University of Tehran; the main building of the National Institute of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology; and 4 buildings of the National Skills University.
- **Khuzestan:** The southern wall of Khorramshahr University of Marine Science and Technology was completely destroyed; and 16 buildings of Jundi Shapur University of Technology sustained minor damage due to blast waves.
- **Sistan and Baluchestan:** 6 buildings of Chabahar Maritime University, including the mosque, School of Marine Engineering, administrative building, guesthouse, and coastal hotel sustained damage.
- **Markazi Province:** 9 buildings of the National Skills University.

- **Hamedan:** 9 buildings of Malayer University sustained minor damage, primarily involving broken windowpanes.
159. On 15 March 2026, the 600-bed student dormitory of the Persian Gulf University in Bushehr was also destroyed in the joint indiscriminate American-Zionist attacks.
160. On 29 March, Isfahan University of Technology was targeted for a second time by an airstrike carried out by American-Zionist aggressors. According to preliminary reports, the attack targeted one of the university's research institutes, and several other buildings also sustained damage. University officials reported that 4 members of the university staff sustained minor injuries.
161. On 3 April 2026, Shahid Beheshti University was made target of attack by the aggressors. A building belonging to one of the university's educational and research centers located in the Velanjak area was directly attacked by American-Zionist forces, resulting in the destruction of a significant portion of the center.



One of the buildings of Shahid Beheshti University after an unlawful attack by the US-Israeli regimes' armed forces.

162. On 6 April 2026, the building of Information Technology and Philosophy of Science, of Sharif University of Technology, was made the object of a criminal attack and was completely destroyed. One of the walls of the university mosque located near the Information Technology building was also destroyed while other university buildings sustained minor damage. All equipment at the university's Information and Communications Technology Center was damaged, resulting in the complete suspension of services previously provided by the Center. The facility provided high-performance computing services to more than 8,000 users—including universities, organizations, and knowledge-based companies—and had been one of the country's leading high-performance computing centers. However, following the attack, all services were halted and the Center currently lacks the capability to resume operations.
163. Besides being a clear instance of war crime, attacks against Iranian universities by the US-Israeli regimes' aggressors reflects the latter's animosity towards science, knowledge and academic advancement of the Iranian nation.



Aftermath of an unlawful attack by the US-Israeli regimes' armed forces against Sharif University of Technology. In the top photo, students have placed a sign reading "Trump's help" alluding to a statement posted on social media by the US President during the January 2026 unrests in Iran claiming that "help is on the way"!

4. Attacks against sport complexes

164. Even sports venues have not been spared from the aggressors' unlawful attacks against civilian objects.
165. Tehran's Azadi Stadium, which can hold 12,000 people, was targeted and destroyed on Thursday, 31 March 2026. According to the relevant authorities, the 12,000-seat Azadi Hall, located in the Azadi Complex in Tehran, was deliberately targeted and almost demolished.
166. Due to this direct attack, the dormitory complex as well as the new building of the Cycling Federation were destroyed. The office of the Azadi Sports Complex was also located on the ground floor of the 12,000-seat hall. The blast wave also caused serious damage to the championship pool of the Azadi Sports Complex, which is located opposite to the 12,000-seat hall, and parts of the Rowing Federation. The camp for national judo teams was targeted and destroyed in the same series of criminal air raids.



The 12000-seat Azadi Stadium, an icon of the collective memory of generations of athletes, ruined by 7 missiles in the deliberate attacks of the US and Israeli regime.

167. The massive explosion in one of the country's most iconic sports buildings created a scene that many Iranian sports enthusiasts found unbelievable; the building, which had hosted historic moments in the country's sports for decades, collapsed in smoke and fire, joining part of the collective memories of sports fans.



The armed forces of the US and Israeli regimes attacked several sports complexes in Iran. Under IHL, such wanton attacks are grave breaches of provisions of Geneva Conventions and are as such considered war crimes.

168. Apart from the Azadi complex, Be'sat Sports Complex, known as Mothers' Sports Hall, in southeastern Tehran, was made the object of a cowardly attack by 7 missiles from the US and Israeli regime's fighter jets. Shahid Esma'eili Sports Complex and Eskandarlou Sports Hall were the other two sites devoted to sports that were targeted by the criminals in broad daylight and in defiance of IHL principles.
169. In one of the most horrific of these crimes, the aggressors directed an attack on a Sports Hall in Lamerd, Fars province, which claimed the lives of 19 innocent people, some of them girl volleyball players and some boy footballers playing in Shahid Na'eimi Hall adjacent to the same building.
170. On 15 March 2026, in continuation of their war crimes of wanton attacks against civilians and civilian objects, the American-Zionist aggressors targeted a wrestling hall in Tehransar neighborhood in Tehran leading to the complete destruction of the building and severe damage to nearby residential areas.
171. On 16 March 2026, US and Israeli regimes' unlawful attacks damaged part of the building of the Shahid Shirudi Sports Complex, and its sports halls, engraving another painful mark on the collective memory of Iranians, apart from breaching IHL norms.
172. On 17 March 2026, the recurring pattern of attacks by the American-Israeli regimes aggressor forces on sports complexes was repeated this time in Khorasan Square, in eastern Tehran. The Shahid Panahi Sports Complex was attacked at around noontime on this day. Residential homes adjacent to the sports complex were completely destroyed, and several civilians were trapped under the rubble, later rescued by emergency personnel.
173. On 29 March 2026, the Ministry of Physical Education and Health reported that since the beginning of the brutal American-Zionist aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran up to this day, more than 204 student sports facilities in 17 provinces across the country have sustained serious damage.
174. The above presents considerable evidence as to the commission of war crimes by the armed forces of the US and Israeli regimes during their aggression against the Iranian nation.

5. Attacks against scientific and research centers

175. Buildings devoted to science and research and people involved in such science and research have not been spared from unlawful military attacks of the aggressors.
176. On 23 March 2026, the Pasteur Institute of Iran announced that following several stages of attacks, significant damage had been caused to parts of the central building of this institute. Some buildings in this complex have been completely destroyed, and the collapse of equipment and materials in other buildings and laboratories has seriously disrupted the continued activities of this scientific and health center.



Ruins of parts of the Pasteur Institute of Iran after the US-Zionist unlawful attacks. The Institute is the symbol of scientific advancement in medical research in Iran, among others.

177. The damaged complex, with an area of approximately 23,000 square meters, included 13 national reference laboratories, including laboratories for COVID-19, monkeypox, rabies, Escherichia coli, arboviruses and viral hemorrhagic fevers, malaria, pertussis, plague, tularemia, Q fever, biochemistry, protein chemistry, and prenatal diagnosis. Additionally, 3 collaborating reference laboratories, including laboratories for hepatitis, AIDS, and influenza, were active in this complex.
178. This center also had 8 health laboratories, including laboratories for tuberculosis, leishmaniasis, toxoplasmosis, borreliosis, anthrax, botulism, brucellosis, and fungal diseases, 23 research departments, 2 World Health Organization Collaborating Centers, 3 biobanks, 3 research networks, 3 research centers, one vaccination unit, and one laboratory approved by the Food and Drug Administration.
179. Moreover, the complex enjoyed the presence of 110 faculty members, over 400 specialists and non-faculty staff, as well as 80 Ph.D. students who were engaged in work and study. Fortunately, they were not present at the site at the time of the attacks.
180. On 24 March 2026, according to the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, Dr. Saeed Shamaghdari, a distinguished and renowned associate professor at the School of Electrical Engineering of Iran University of Science and Technology, along with his two children, were martyred in a savage and criminal attack by the US and the Zionist regimes.
181. On 26 March 2026, the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology announced the martyrdom of Dr. Hossein Zaki, a prominent national scientist, along with his daughter and wife, in a heinous attack by the Zionist regime.
182. The Institute for Laser and Plasma Research belonging to Shahid Beheshti University in northern Tehran was directly attacked by the aggressors.
183. The above demonstrates the animosity of the US-Israeli regimes' aggressors towards Iranian science and research community. Full accountability, complete reparation and decisive action on the part of the community of nations to put an end to impunity for these crimes are urgent.

6. Attacks against manufacturing and industrial units

184. Manufacturing and industrial units throughout Iran have been targeted by attacks. For example, some units in the Abbas Abad Industrial Park in Pakdasht in Tehran Province were damaged in airstrikes by the US and Israeli regimes.
185. The damage to manufacturing units have been heavy. For example, in a missile attack on a food production unit in the Ghazal Industrial Park in Khoramdarreh in Zanjan Province, 9 employees of the complex were injured.
186. The American-Zionist aggressors targeted an industrial town in Isfahan called “Jey”. According to preliminary examinations, more than 15 people were killed and several others were injured in the missile strike on this industrial town. The attack struck a factory producing heating and cooling equipment, and at the time of the attack a number of the factory’s workers were present and engaged in their work.
187. Following several rounds of attacks on Tola Industrial Town on Qeshm Island, 2 members of the Qeshm Fire Department and 3 guards of manufacturing companies were injured during the second attack.
188. On 13 March 2026, a ball bearing factory and a steel factory in Akhula industrial town in western Tabriz were subjected to unlawful airstrikes by enemy forces.
189. On 27 March 2026, some other industrial facilities in Khuzestan and Isfahan were directly and willfully targeted by the US and Israeli regimes’ fighter jets. The Khuzestan Steel Industries Company, the Mobarakeh Steel Factory in Mobarakeh County, Isfahan, and the warehouse sheds of the Khuzestan Steel Company were damaged in these attacks. Following the aggressors’ attack on the Mobarakeh Steel Factory in Isfahan, one person was martyred and two were injured. The attack was launched when workers were on duty.
190. On 21 March 2026, in a clearly unlawful attack contrary to well-established IHL principles, as well as the NPT treaty and other regulations related to nuclear safety and security, the Shahid Ahmadi Roshan Enrichment Complex in Natanz was targeted by the US and Zionist regimes.

191. On 24 and 27 March 2026, at around 21:08 and 23:40 respectively, a projectile struck the grounds of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant. According to preliminary reports, these attacks resulted in no financial, technical, or human losses, and no damage was inflicted on any sections of the power plant. These occurred despite a previous projectile strike on the grounds of this power plant on 17 March 2026, which also concluded without casualties or damage. On the morning of 4 April 2026, at approximately 08:30, a projectile struck near the perimeter of the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant (near the plant's security fence). The blast wave and shrapnel from the explosion damaged one of the auxiliary buildings of the plant, and one member of the plant's physical protection unit was killed. Initial assessments indicate that the main sections of the power plant were not damaged, and the operation of the facility has not been affected. Nevertheless, this marks the fourth attack on the Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant during the recent imposed war.
192. The IAEA-safeguarded Bushehr Nuclear Power Plant is operational and contains significant amounts of radioactive materials. Attacking Iranian peaceful nuclear facilities constitutes a clear violation of international regulations; any military action against such facilities could have perilous and irreversible consequences for the security and safety of the region, particularly for the countries bordering the Persian Gulf.
193. On 27 March 2026, the Khondab Heavy Water Complex was targeted in two stages by the US and the Israeli regimes' fighter jets. The attack on the Ardakan Yellowcake production plant in Yazd was another war crime committed by the US and Israeli regimes' aggressor forces.
194. On 28 March 2026, the American and Zionist aggressors targeted two power plants and an industrial complex in Isfahan Province. In these attacks, two power plants with capacities of 914 MW and 250 MW in Mobarakeh County were destroyed, and part of the Mobarakeh Steel production facility sustained damage. In addition, 25 workers in various parts of Isfahan Province have been martyred in recent strikes by the aggressors – among them one member of the province's Armenian and Christian community.
195. In the early hours of 30 March 2026, in Tabriz, petrochemical factories, were targeted in a brutal attack by American and Zionist fighter aircraft.

196. On the morning of Tuesday, 31 March, missiles struck Toufigh Daru Pharmaceutical Company, one of the country's largest producers of medicines related to anti-cancer treatments, anesthesia, and medications for special diseases, resulting in the destruction of its pharmaceutical production lines.
197. Toufigh Daru complex was among the most significant producers of active pharmaceutical ingredients and raw materials used in hospital medicines and operation theatres. The missile strikes reportedly caused the complete destruction of several production units and research and development sections of the factory.
198. On 1 and 2 April 2026, due to unlawful attacks of the aggressors, several facilities of Soha Pharmaceutical Company, affiliated with the Iranian Red Crescent Society sustained extensive damage. In particular, the production line of specialized hormonal medicines and the packaging line suffered roof collapse and were rendered inoperative, the warehouse for packaging materials was completely destroyed, the facility's lighting system was severely damaged, and the security cabins, storage areas, and administrative offices were demolished.
199. On the morning of 4 April 2026, several companies located in the Mahshahr Petrochemical Special Economic Zone were targeted by the aggressors, resulting in damage to parts of Fajr Petrochemical Complex (units 1 and 2), Rijal Petrochemical Company, Amir Kabir Petrochemical Company, Karoun Petrochemical, Razi Petrochemical, and Bandar Imam Petrochemical Company.
200. On the same day, the Khorramshahr Shipbuilding Company was also struck by attacks carried out by American and Zionist aggressors for the fourth time.
201. Bandar Khamir Cement Factory, in southern Iran, was also targeted in a drone attack carried out by American and Israeli forces. The attack involved two drones and caused damage to several parts of the facility, including the raw materials hall, brick storage area, and packaging warehouse.
202. On the same day, it was reported that approximately 25 manufacturing, distribution, and pharmaceutical units had been subjected to direct and indirect US-Zionist attacks seriously affecting production of pharmaceutical items.

203. As of 5 April 2026, according to expert documentation, more than 150 industrial units have been directly or indirectly affected. Some units were directly struck, others were damaged due to their proximity to explosion sites, and some sustained damage from the blast waves. Among these, 13 to 14 industrial units have been totally destroyed.
204. One home-appliance manufacturing facility saw extensive damage to its equipment and products, and thousands of its finished products and components were destroyed by fire, and part of the machinery was completely damaged.
205. On 7 April 2026, the Mechanical Engineering Research Institute of the Shiraz Space Research Center, a section of the Iran Offshore Oil Company in Shiraz, and the Marvdasht Petrochemical Complex were simultaneously targeted by aerial strikes.
206. On 8 April 2026, one of the units of the Amirkabir Petrochemical Company in the Petrochemical Special Economic Zone was attacked by American and Zionist aggressors.





The aftermath of direct attacks against an industrial area in Karaj.

207. The attacks by the aggressors have manifestly fallen short of meeting basic standards and principles of IHL including distinction between civilian objects and military objectives, the principle of necessity as well as the principle of proportionality;
208. As a reminder, the proportionality principle protects civilian objects from the incidental effects of those attacks that may be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated from carrying out the attack. the result of such a heinous conduct bringing about significant damage to civilian objects including public and private property. Accountability and reparation remain pivotal in this respect.

7. Attacks against other civilian property and infrastructure

209. Criminal attacks of the aggressors have not been limited to residential areas, schools and universities, sport complexes, scientific and research centers or manufacturing and industrial units. Other civilian property, both public and private, has been targeted as well in blatant disregard for international humanitarian law, some as disproportionate incidental damage and some as a result of direct deliberate attacks.
210. Across the country, the aggressors have damaged 55 public libraries and many of their book collections. Two libraries have been completely destroyed: the Border Guard Library of Dehloran in Ilam Province and the Sayyed al-Shohada Library in Zanjan. Nothing remains of the building, shelves, or books of the Zanjan library complex. The Sayyed al-Shohada Library had a floor area of approximately 1,000 square meters and housed more than 35,000 volumes of books.
211. Two points on the Zanjan-Qazvin freeway were hit by missiles, in which 30 innocent civilians present at Pasargad restaurant complex and the intersection bridge were martyred.
212. On 16 March 2026, following the impact of an American and Zionist regimes' missile attack on one of the streets of Shiraz city, a bus, several personal vehicles, and a taxi were damaged, and a number of citizens were martyred and others were injured.
213. On 17 March 2026, the American-Israeli regimes' attacks on Mostafa Khomeini Street resulted in the killing of several civilians. Mostafa Khomeini Street is located near Molavi Crossroads and the bazaar. Private cars and motorcycles were struck, and unfortunately, several civilians who were passing through the area or heading toward the bazaar were killed.
214. The attacks on 18 March 2026 in the city of Lar, Fars Province, continued with a strike on the Larestan Judiciary building while it was providing judicial services to the public. This unlawful attack resulted in the death and injury of several staff members and private citizens.

215. On 22 March 2026, the Governor of Bandar Lengeh, Hormozgan Province, reported the targeting of a firefighting vehicle in the city of Bandar Kong following a drone attack which resulted in the injury of a firefighter.
216. On 23 March 2026, on World Meteorological Day, deliberate attacks by the US and Israeli regimes on the building of the Bushehr Province General Meteorological Department led to its destruction as well as the martyrdom of the head of the airport meteorological office in Bushehr Province. This occurred while the building of the General Meteorological Department, located in a civilian area, was hit twice and destroyed.
217. On 25 March 2026, the deliberate and indiscriminate attacks by the US and Zionist regimes' forces on civilian service vessels in the port of Dayyer, Bushehr province, resulted in the martyrdom, injury, and disappearance of a number of dedicated sailors, including nationals of friendly countries. This barbaric act constitutes a blatant violation of international law and the conventions of the International Maritime Organization (IMO).
218. At dawn on Sunday, 29 March 2026, the Bandar-e-Pol pier, located in Bandar-e Khamir County of Hormozgan Province, was subjected to a criminal attack by the American-Zionist aggressors. In the course of the attack, two vessels and one vehicle were struck and sustained damage. As a result of this incident, five citizens were martyred and four others were injured.
219. At the dawn of 30 March 2026, following an attack by the Zionist and American regimes on a newly established charitable complex for the care of orphaned children, two citizens were martyred and five others were injured. The center, which was on the verge of inauguration, was struck by missiles launched by the aggressors.
220. On 31 March 2026, the Deputy Governor for Political, Security, and Social Affairs of Hormozgan Province, referring to an attack on a cargo vessel in the Ramchah area of Qeshm Island, stated that the attack resulted in the martyrdom of 8 individuals aboard the vessel.
221. On 1 April 2026, two commercial shipbuilding companies – Arvandan Shipbuilding and Persia Hormoz Shipbuilding – located in southern ports and owned by the country's retirees' investment holdings, were targeted.

222. On the same day, US and Israeli forces attacked local fishing vessels and boats belonging to residents of Qeshm Island.
223. On 2 April, too, following a series of American-Zionist strikes, parts of Bahman Commercial Port and the Doha fishing pier sustained damage. During these unlawful attacks, warehouses and storage hangars at Bahman Port and the Doha pier were hit. Bahman Port is one of Qeshm Island's key commercial and economic hubs, while the Doha pier is an essential fishing infrastructure that plays a major role in supporting the livelihoods of many local residents.
224. On the same day, an attack on the Charak Port pier in Hormozgan Province resulted to complete destruction of 4 landing craft and serious damage to 2 others. It was the second strike on the port within 24 hours. The blast wave shattered the windowpanes of the passenger terminal and caused severe damage to the terminal's monitoring room.
225. Overall, in southern Iran, the piers of Bandar Pol, Bandar Lengeh, Bandar Abbas, Hengam Island, and Qeshm Island were made object of unlawful attacks. Several people were killed, a number of fishing boats and civilian vessels caught fire, and port infrastructure suffered significant damage.
226. On 3 April 2026, the Head of the Iranian Red Crescent Society stated that a significant number of the attacks carried out in different parts of the country targeted civilian locations and infrastructure:
- in Hormozgan Province, the fishing pier in Qeshm County was attacked at 09:30, Railway Boulevard in Bandar Abbas County was struck at 19:45;
 - Bandar Lengeh Airport in Bandar Lengeh County was hit at 23:10;
 - In Khuzestan Province, Minoo Island in Khorramshahr County was attacked at 09:45.
 - In Jam County, Zibamakan Village was targeted at 10:50;
 - An area hosting gas facilities was attacked at 20:17;
 - The Aliabad Village was bombarded at 21:08;
 - Golookat Village was attacked at 21:55.

- In Dayyer County, Kalu Hosseiniyeh Amir al-Mu'minin Village was struck at 21:00.
- In Tangestan County, a shrimp-farming shed was hit at 00:28.
- In Bushehr County, the Red Crescent relief warehouse in Choghadak was attacked at 06:10;
- In Alborz Province, in Karaj County, the Chalus Road Bridge (Shahid Raeisi Bridge) in Bilqan Village was targeted at 14:00 and struck again at 17:25; In Kermanshah Province, the Sonqor Industrial Town in Sonqor County was attacked at 12:30.



A synagogue was decimated by the missiles of the US-Zionist criminals despite the well-established prohibition of attacks against religious centers in IHL. On the left a Torah page is seen burned in the attacks.

227. On 7 April 2026, at 3:00 a.m., American-Zionist aggressors—who claim to support Jewish communities—targeted and demolished a Jewish synagogue located in the Palestine neighborhood in Tehran. The attack resulted in casualties and injuries among several citizens and caused damage to surrounding buildings.
228. The above is a fragment of unlawful attacks of the US and Zionist aggressors against civilian property and infrastructure belonging to the Iranian nation in grave breach of international humanitarian law.

C) Attacks targeting specially protected objects

229. While IHL prescribes a general prohibition on targeting civilian objects, as enshrined in 1907 Hague regulations, 1949 Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocol I thereto and as a rule of customary international law, it also bans attacks against specially protected objects. These are subject to a particular protective regime and targeting them engages international criminal responsibility of the perpetrators as a war crime. This category of specially protected objects includes cultural heritage, medical units and transports, objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, and the natural environment.
230. In this section, a snapshot of the IHL violations perpetrated by the armed forces of the US and the Israeli regimes with respect to the said specially protected objects is provided.

1. Attacks against cultural heritage

231. Cultural property protection during armed conflict is governed by the general IHL rules protecting civilians and civilian objects that comprise cultural heritage, as well as by specific rules contained in particular in the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Protocols adopted in The Hague under the auspices of UNESCO, as well as in the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.

232. Cultural property is thus gradated according to each category's importance for a particular people or all of humanity. More specifically, while acts of hostility directed against "historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples" are prohibited under IHL (as codified in both 1977 Additional Protocols), the 1972 UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage expressly prohibits damaging tangible cultural heritage it covers in an armed conflict.
233. However, cultural property includes both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Intangible aspects of cultural heritage reflect the cultural and spiritual identity of a given group, such as rituals, traditions, beliefs, knowledge, language, music and theatre. Therefore, targeting cultural property not only constitutes a direct assault against a nation and its values but in some cases one against humanity.
234. During the unlawful invasion of the US and Israeli regimes against the Iranian nation, the world witnessed direct attacks against both types of cultural property in this thousands-year-old cradle of civilization. According to official reports from Iran's Ministry of Cultural Heritage, 131 historical sites across the country have sustained damage due to the attacks. This includes 61 sites in Tehran, 23 in Isfahan, 12 in Kurdistan and 4 in Lorestan and Kermanshah each, 3 sites in Khuzestan, 2 sites in each of the provinces of Fars, Bushehr, Qom, Alborz, and East Azerbaijan, and 1 site in West Azerbaijan, Mazandaran, Sistan and Baluchestan, Ilam, Guilan, and Hamedan provinces each. 111 of these sites involve historical monuments and museums whereas 11 sites involve culturally significant properties in Tehran Province, and 9 sites relate to the Sacred Defence heritage sites in Khuzestan Province. In total, 50 museums across the country have been damaged, including 14 museums within the Saadabad Complex alone and 7 museums within the Golestan Palace Complex.
235. In Kurdistan province, 12 prominent buildings, including the Salar Sa'eed Mansion (Sanandaj Archaeology Museum), the Khosrow Abad Museum, and the Asif Vaziri Mansion, have been damaged. In Kermanshah, a religious site called Biglarbeigi Takiyah, Dowlatshahi Mosque, and historical Kazzazi High School, in Sanandaj, the Asef Mansion and other Safavid-era buildings with certain structures with 450 years maintenance without restoration, in Bushehr Sabzabad Mansion, the White House historical home in Siraf Port, and in Ilam, the Darreh-shahr Archaeological Museum sustained damage due to the attacks.

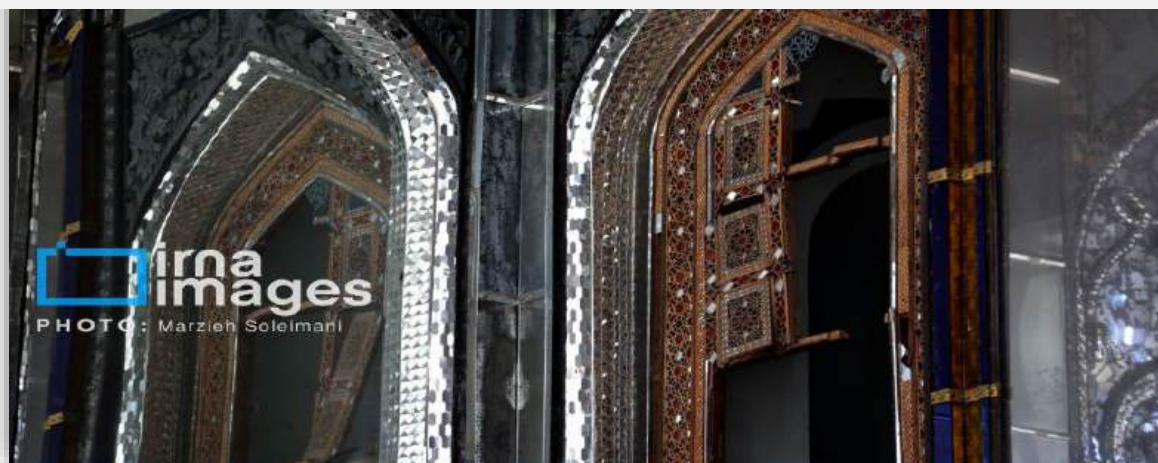
236. As one of the oldest centers of civilization in the world, Iran possesses cultural and historical capacities that for centuries have attracted prominent global scholars, architects, and cultural researchers. Damage to this heritage constitutes an assault on the historical memory of humanity.
237. In this section, a concise overview is given of some of the unlawful attacks by the US and Israeli regimes against Iranian historical heritage in their aggression against the Iranian nation in 2026.

Attacks against cultural heritage in Tehran

238. In Tehran province, 65 historical sites sustained damage due to the aggressors' unlawful attacks. This includes attacks against unique works such as the Golestan Palace, the Tehran Historical Arg, the Tehran Historical Bazaar, the Marble Palace, the historical Shahr bani Mansion, the former Senate building, the Sepahsalar Mosque, and the Farah Abad Palace-Museum.
239. On 1 March 2026, Golestan Palace, a centuries-old landmark officially inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2013, sustained damage by the aggressors' missiles despite observance of protective protocols such as installation of a Blue Shield on the rooftop, an international symbol of inviolability of cultural heritage in armed conflict under the Hague Convention.



The aftermath of attacks against Golestan Palace in Tehran. Considerable damage has been inflicted upon this invaluable cultural heritage of universal recognition.



240. According to official reports, the damage has been extensive and includes destruction of windows, arches, intricate designs, and damage to the Mirror Hall. The Mirror Hall is over 120 years old. The restoration of this hall had been completed recently. The most exquisite arches were behind the throne of Nasser-al-Din Shah, 80% of which were destroyed during the 1st March attacks.
241. On 13 March 2026, following the explosions on areas in Palestine and Enghelab neighborhoods in Tehran on Friday, 13 March, the “Hamoun” theater hall, located near the explosion sites, was damaged. This complex was damaged due to the explosion of the adjacent police station building and the impact of shrapnel and the blast wave, with parts of its roof, glass, and windows broken. Also, part of the hall’s technical equipment was damaged and a number of lighting projectors fell.
242. In the early hours of 16 March 2026, the American-Israeli regime's fighter jets attacked the building of the Art Research Center of the Academy of Arts, causing damage to this nationally registered site.
243. According to reports, on 16 March 2026, it was confirmed that the “Mehrab Hall”, one of the most well-known and historic theaters in Tehran, was severely damaged on the fourth day of the American-Zionist aggression.
244. In addition, the “Art Hall”, (Talar-e-Honar), the only specialized theater hall for children and adolescents, was damaged after airstrikes by American-Zionist regimes’ forces on the Bahar South Street area. The building of the Martyrs Foundation in the Bahar Street area was also destroyed due to the intense blast wave and the impact of shrapnel.
245. On 19 March 2026, the historic buildings of Sa’dabad Palace sustained damage due to the American-Israeli bombings. The Sa'dabad Complex was built in the 19th century during the Qajar dynasty and is home to historical galleries, mansions, museums, and qanats, among others.
246. A historic gallery-café next to the Azadi Square, which is a symbolic national heritage, also sustained damage by the US-Israeli regime’s war crimes.

Attacks against cultural heritage in Isfahan

247. Isfahan, in particular, saw considerable damage to its historical sites during the aggression. Iran's capital during three eras, the city is home to a collection of cultural heritage from Buyid Dynasty, Seljukian Empire and Safavid era posing as a living museum of different historic periods in Iran.
248. On the 9th day of the aggression, following attacks on Pasdaran Street near Naghsh-e Jahan Square, in Isfahan, some of the tiles of the northern and western iwans of the Shah Mosque suffered damage; and the following day on 8 March 2026, in the same historic city, the Chehel Sotoun Pavillion and Garden Museum in Isfahan, listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, suffered severe damage in their Safavid-period decorations.
249. The heavy bombing of the city on 9 March 2026 brought about damage to other invaluable historical sites in Isfahan including a collection of artifacts from the Safavid Palace located next to the Provincial Governorate building, including the Teimuri Hall, the Jobeh-Khane Mansion (Contemporary Art Museum), the Rakib-Khane Mansion (Isfahan Decorative Arts Museum), the Ashraf Hall, and the Chehel Sotoun Palace Museum.



During the unlawful attacks of the armed forces of the US and Israeli regimes against Masjid Shah in Isfahan, the invaluable decoration of the walls sustained significant damage.

250. Some window-panes and glass panels of the Ali Qapou Mansion in Naghsh-e Jahan Square were also damaged due to disproportionate strikes.

Attacks against cultural heritage in Khorramabad

251. In the attacks on Falak-ol-Aflak historic castle in Khorramabad, a number of buildings and spaces of this invaluable complex were damaged. During the attacks, the construction of the Lorestan cultural heritage department was destroyed, and parts of the archaeological museum and the museum of anthropology stationed in the castle were severely damaged. In addition, structures such as barracks, regiment building and some surrounding historic spaces sustained damage. The attack was carried out while the international seal of the Blue Shield was installed as a symbol for the protection of cultural heritage in armed conflict on the roof of the complex.
252. Pursuant to the attack, Iran officially filed a complaint with UNESCO regarding the attack on Falak-ol-Aflak Castle. Although the complex is invaluable, the damages reportedly amount to 100 billion Toman with the main damage having been inflicted on two museums, the Archaeology Museum and the Anthropology Museum, located within the historical complex.

Attacks against Baba Taher's tomb

253. On 26 March 2026, attack by the US and the Zionist regime on the city of Hamedan led to damage to parts of the Tomb of Baba Taher. Due to the blast wave, several stones and decorations of the Tomb of Baba Taher were broken, and serious damage was inflicted on the structure.
254. Baba Taher Oryan (circa 937–1020 CE) was a revered Persian mystic poet from Hamedan, celebrated for his deeply spiritual and poignant quatrains (dobayti). Writing in a simple, heartfelt style—often in the local Lori dialect—his verses explore themes of divine love, longing, and asceticism. He remains a beloved symbol of folk wisdom and spiritual purity in Iranian culture.
255. Apart from a violation of international humanitarian law, damage to Baba Taher's tomb, therefore, constitutes an affront to Iranian culture and identity, reflecting the aggressors' profound disdain for cultural heritage.



Baba Taher's tomb was damaged due to reckless attacks of US-Zionist forces in Hamedan. Baba Taher is a highly revered mystic poet in Iran and has been widely read for generations.

Damage to Soleimaniyeh Palace-Museum and other structures in Karaj

256. On 27 March 2026, it was reported that following the recent American-Zionist airstrikes in Karaj, damage was inflicted on the Soleimaniyeh Palace-Museum.. Preliminary field assessments indicate that shockwaves from the explosion caused cracks in the walls of this historical building and damage to its stained-glass windows.
257. Additionally, the Pol-e-Dokhtar Bridge, Samsam Castle, and the building of the Provincial Cultural Heritage Department were exposed to blast waves. In the administrative building, extensive glass breakage and damage to structural components were reported, and with the repetition of attacks, the extent of the damage has increased.





The Soleimaniyeh Palace-Museum in Karaj was significantly damaged due to disproportionate reckless attacks of the aggressors.

Damage to Museum of Education History in Shiraz

258. On 21 March 2026, the US and Israeli regimes' forces attacked the Fars Province Museum of Education History in Shiraz. This museum holds the legacy of generations of teachers and students from this land; it is a treasure of memories, documents, images, and records of education in Fars Province, and is considered a symbol of the scientific and cultural identity of this region. Due to the museum being closed at the time, this attack resulted in no casualties. However, the blast wave caused damage to parts of this historic building, including its doors, windows, and glass.
259. Up to 30 March 2026, more than 9 official communications were sent to international bodies – including UNESCO, International Council of Museums (ICOM), International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Asian Cultural Heritage Alliance (ACHA), the Ancient Civilizations Forum (ACF), and

the Nowruz Cultural Sphere – aimed at legally documenting the attacks and pursuing international accountability.

260. Given the above wanton destruction of Iranian cultural heritage, the UNESCO has, for its part, expressed deep concern over the security of cultural, educational, and environmental sites and warned of threats against world heritage and educational infrastructure.
261. Due to the above, the US and Israeli regimes' aggressors must be held accountable for damage to Iranian cultural heritage which are of global importance, and further ensure justice to all those involved in attacks against them.

2. Attacks against medical units and transports

262. Medical units (including hospitals) and transports also benefit from special protection under IHL. These facilities, either fixed or mobile, include blood transfusion centers, medical depots and medical and pharmaceutical stores, as well as ambulances and must be respected and protected without distinction as to their being used for legitimate military or civilian purposes.
263. The US-Zionist aggressors, however, launched attacks, both directly and indirectly, against medical units and transports in different cities in Iran in grave breach of IHL. According to latest reports, as of 6 April 2026, 323 pharmaceutical, medical, and emergency centers, including 38 hospitals, have sustained damage. Furthermore, 20 Red Crescent centers and 3 Red Crescent helicopters have been damaged. 12 hospitals have been rendered completely inoperative. The figures thus cited are without prejudice to the targeting of 17 Red Crescent bases and 94 ambulances by the US and Zionist regimes up to 24 March 2026 as per official reports.
264. On the second day of the aggression on 1 March 2026, the aggressors targeted the Gandhi Hospital in Tehran. A 17-storey hospital with a 21-storey hotel, which was also home to an embryonic bank, turned into ruins at the hands of the war criminals.
265. On the same day, 7 other medical centers in the country were also targeted on the same day, i.e. Abuzar Hospital in Ahvaz, three emergency bases in Sarab, Chabahar, and Hamedan cities, Khatam-ol-Anbiya and Motahari hospitals in

Tehran, as well as the Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center of the Red Crescent which provides specialized medical and rehabilitation services to patients and differently abled citizens. In similar coordinated attacks, the Artesh Hospital was severely damaged.

266. On 3 March 2026, too, projectiles fired by the Zionist-American aggressors on the “Shohadaye Sar-e-pol-e-Zahab” hospital caused damage to this medical center in the Kermanshah province. Moreover, a field hospital in Salas Babajani County in this province was completely destroyed around 10 a.m. on this date in the aftermath of a missile attack by both regimes. Since a large number of patients and civilians were injured, the patients, especially dialysis patients, were forced to evacuate the hospital. This medical unit had emergency, dialysis, and inpatient (internal and pediatric) sections, all of which were unfortunately completely destroyed.
267. On 6 March 2026, Imam Ali Hospital in Andimeshk, Khuzestan Province, was destroyed due to a wave of missile attacks. This occurred while the hospital’s health staff were providing service to patients. Razi Hospital in Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, was also damaged due to the wave of projectile explosions.
268. On 11 March 2026, the sole marine emergency unit of the country in Hormuz Island, southern Iran, which was transferring patients from Hormuz Island to Bandar Abbas, was targeted and completely destroyed by the aggressors. Following the American-Zionist crimes, at noon of this day, the marine ambulance stationed at “Shahideh Fatemeh Nik” pier in Hormoz Island was hit by missiles.



The Gandhi Hospital in Tehran sustained severe damage after the US-Israeli attacks on 1 March 2026.



Another snapshot of one of the wards Gandhi Hospital in Tehran after the US-Israeli attacks on 1 March 2026 which led to considerable damage to the hospital.

269. On 14 March 2026, as a result of missile attacks by the US and Israeli regimes, a warehouse storing medicines for patients with special medical conditions, as well as infant formula, in Hamedan was struck and burned.
270. On 15 March 2026, a drug and powdered milk storage warehouse in Hamedan was attacked as a result of which 9 were killed and several others were wounded.
271. On 18 March 2026, in a continuation of their acts of aggression and war crimes, the Israeli regime and the United States targeted a Red Crescent ambulance in the city of Lar, Fars Province.
272. On 21 March 2021, in Andimeshk County, Imam Ali (AS) Hospital and the adjacent residential area were damaged. As a result, patients were transferred to nearby hospitals in Andimeshk and Dezful. The damage to the hospital was so severe that some of its medical buildings and departments have been rendered inoperative.
273. On 28 March 2026, it was declared that the American and Zionist aggressors had attacked the Shahid Absalan Clinic, located near the Shajareh Tayyebeh

Elementary School in Minab, using several unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). The assault caused extensive damage to the clinic's storage facilities.

274. On 3 April 2026, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), expressed concern over the increasing attacks on healthcare facilities in Iran. He stated that these attacks have disrupted health services and placed patients and medical staff at serious risk. In a post on X (formerly Twitter), he noted the escalation of hostilities and the growing number of strikes on health infrastructure in Iran, particularly in Tehran, had severely disrupted the delivery of vital medical services. Several key medical institutions have reportedly been affected in recent days, including the Pasteur Institute of Iran, which sustained significant damage and has ceased operations. He also reported serious damage to Delaram Sina Psychiatric Hospital following an attack on 29 March, as well as the destruction of facilities belonging to Tofigh Daru Pharmaceutical Company in an attack on 31 March. The company was involved in the production of essential medicines for patients with cancer and multiple sclerosis (MS). The hospital has since become out of service.
275. On 4 April 2026, at 23:00, a missile struck the vicinity of Sina Psychiatric Hospital on Fadaiyan-e Islam Street, and the blast wave caused serious damage to the hospital. Many of the doors and windows were shattered, and multiple fragments struck the building. Fortunately, due to the Nowruz holidays, the number of patients and staff present was lower than usual, and no casualties were reported.
276. On 5 April 2026, a Red Crescent rescue vehicle in Sepidan County, Fars Province, was completely destroyed as a result of a U.S.–Israeli airstrike. The unlawful attack was carried out around 05:00 a.m. on Sunday, 5 April, when Red Crescent teams from Sepidan had been dispatched to the Komehr region for a rescue operation. The rescuers, having abandoned the vehicle after spotting a fighter jet, were not injured at the time of impact; however, the vehicle was completely destroyed. Previously, 46 Red Crescent and Emergency Medical Service ambulances across the country had been damaged during the recent imposed war, and four Red Crescent rescuers were killed.
277. In sum, medical units and transports have been targeted by the armed forces of the US and Israeli regimes during their aggression.

278. The above illustrates a clear pattern of willful targeting of medical units and transports by the US-Zionist aggressors, as well as lack of precaution in launching attacks, both of which constitute grave breaches of principles of IHL.

3. Attacks against objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population

279. Objects indispensable for the survival of the civilian population, such as energy infrastructure, drinking water, irrigation systems, and oil reserves are normally civilian objects that should not be attacked in the conduct of hostilities. The special protection regime protecting such objects prescribes additional considerations that must be accounted for in terms of distinction, proportionality and precautionary measures.

280. The US-Zionist aggressors, however, have directly attacked, and inflicted damage upon, certain objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population in Iran.

281. Such unlawful attacks have been targeted against critical infrastructure related to food and water not only in cities but in rural areas as well. By way of example, since the beginning of the aggression, a large number of rural units, including livestock, poultry, and agricultural units have been destroyed. Based on official information, 206 units related to livestock, poultry, and agriculture have been totally destroyed and 101 such units have been seriously damaged and need repairs. Such units include silos, water depots and other facilities on which survival of the civilian population depends.

282. On 6 March 2026, the aggressors directly attacked water treatment and desalination facilities as well as some of the water and electricity facilities of MAPNA corporation in Qeshm, southern Iran. The facilities provided 12000 to 15000 litres of drinking water of the Qeshm Island. The egregious attack therefore deprived 30 villages from fresh water in clear disregard for fundamental IHL principles.



Targeting direct attacks on civilian objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population is forbidden under IHL. Water desalination facilities in Qeshm is a clear example of such objects which was cowardly targeted by the US and Israeli aggressors.

283. On 7 March 2026, the aggressors directed deliberate attacks against several oil storage and transport facilities in Shahrān, Aghdasiyeh and Ray, in Tehran province, as well as Fardis, in Alborz province. The attacks were launched with the knowledge that day-to-day petroleum consumption of the civilian population in Iran are dependent on the said facilities.
284. Furthermore, in another egregious attack against civilian infrastructure in Tehran, on 7 March 2026, direct attacks were made against electricity facilities which caused disruptions in daily lives of the civilian population in 130 to 140 areas.

285. On 14 March 2026, Khuzestan Electricity Distribution Company reported that 35 points in the power grid were damaged following the recent American-Zionist attacks.
286. On 16 March 2026, around 13:30 hours, during an airstrike by the American-Zionist fighter jets on the vicinity of Shohada Square, a building belonging to the electricity company's headquarters complex was targeted, resulting in the martyrdom of several employees and engineers. The blast wave from the attack shattered the windows of the Etkā chainstore (a hypermarket), injuring a number of people. Shrapnel from the airstrike also caused claimed the lives of several ordinary people on the surrounding streets and injured several others.
287. In Hamedan, the cold storage facility of the Livestock Support Company was made the object of attack contrary to international humanitarian law. At the time of the attack, this cold storage facility contained approximately 1,250 tons of protein products.
288. On 27 March 2026, in Isfahan province, the US and the Israeli regimes' aggressor forces targeted 2 power plants and one production complex. In these attacks, two provincial power plants with capacities of 914 and 250 megawatts in Mobarakeh County were destroyed, and part of the Mobarakeh Steel production workshop was also damaged. Furthermore, 25 workers were martyred in various locations in Isfahan province, one of whom was from the province's Armenian and Christian community.
289. By 28 March 2026, it was reported that throughout the country more than 1,800 relatively serious incidents had occurred in the electricity transmission and distribution networks due to the attacks, which had been repaired quickly. In certain areas, electricity workers had to enter the affected zones and repair the network while attacks were still ongoing. It should be added that during the aggression, six personnel from the electricity industry were killed, and more than sixty others suffered severe injuries, including spinal cord damage or loss of eyesight. One of those killed was Dr. Mojdeh Zandi Nasab, an elite graduate of Amirkabir University of Technology. During the twelve-day war, Dr. Neda Rafiei Parsa, another elite graduate of Amirkabir University, was also killed.
290. By 28 March 2026, 368 points of electricity distribution network facilities and equipment in Tehran province had been damaged in US and Israeli regimes'

attacks. In residential areas, indiscriminate attacks were recorded in Rey County, Malard, and the Bostan district of Baharestan County. In industrial areas, Qods County, Robat Karim, and Kahrizak were affected, with the largest volume of damage occurring in Shamsabad Industrial Town.

291. On 30 March 2026, the Deputy Minister of Energy announced that, as a result of attacks by the aggressors against facilities of the electricity sector, one point in eastern Tehran and another in Alborz Province experienced disruptions in electricity supply.
292. On 31 March 2026, aggressors targeted a civilian infrastructure facility in the city of Bandar Abbas, Hormozgan Province in southern Iran: the Shahid Haqqani Passenger Port, a busy commercial and passenger port used for maritime transportation between Bandar Abbas and the islands of Qeshm and Hormuz was targeted by missiles.
293. On the same day, the equipment and building of a water-supply company on the Naft Shahr road, in Qasr-e Shirin, Kermanshah Province in Western Iran, devoted to management of water transmission line was targeted by unlawful air attacks. As a result, one employee was martyred and 8 others were injured.
294. On 2 April 2026, following an attack by Israeli and American forces on the B1 Bridge, which had been regarded as a major engineering project in Iran, 13 individuals were killed and several local residents and visitors were injured. The large urban infrastructure project, constructed by Iranian engineers and scheduled to become operational in the near future, sustained damage as a result of the attack. The B1 Bridge is described as the tallest bridge in the West Asian region. A second strike targeted the bridge while rescue teams were assisting victims of the initial attack, resulting in additional injuries. The victims included residents of Bilqan village, travelers passing near the bridge, and families who had gathered in the area to mark Nature Day (Sizdah-Bedar).



The B1 Bridge, the tallest bridge in the West Asian region, which was struck twice by the deliberate criminal attacks of the US and Israeli regimes before its official inauguration. How could an unfinished bridge with tower cranes at site be used by the military forces?!

295. The above horrific act—explicitly acknowledged by the President of the United States in a public social-media statement—continued on 4 April 2026, when intentional attacks struck the Mahshahr Petrochemical Special Economic Zone in Khuzestan Province, one of Iran’s major industrial and energy hubs employing a large civilian workforce. Initial reports indicated impacts on multiple petrochemical facilities, leading to the release of hazardous chemicals, causing injuries, and raising serious concerns over potential humanitarian and environmental consequences.
296. On 4 April 2026, air attacks were carried out by American–Zionist forces on in the counties of Mehran and Chavar, Ilam province. One of the targets was a warehouse containing bottled water and chemical fertilizers belonging to local farmers and poultry producers. A significant portion of the fertilizer supplies allocated to farmers in Mehran, which had been stored in this warehouse, was damaged in the attack. Minutes after the Mehran attacks, a poultry farm in Anarak village, Chavar County, was also struck by a missile.
297. On the same day, a cement factory in Bandar Khamir, Hormozgan Province—an essential civilian industrial facility integral to the livelihoods of local communities—was also cowardly targeted. These unlawful attacks were not accidental. They followed and coincided with repeated, explicit, and public threats by the President of the United States to deliberately target Iran’s critical civilian infrastructure.
298. In another attack on a public property vital to the civilian population, the armed forces of the aggressors carried out a missile attack on a grains storage warehouse in Bandar Lengeh.
299. On 6 April 2026, at 23:40, an attack was launched against another warehouse belonging to the Rural Cooperative Organization in the Roghiyeh district of Haftgel, Khuzestan province in southern Iran, causing severe structural damage.
300. On 7 April 2026, attacks were directed on transportation infrastructure in East Azerbaijan Province, the Bayat Bridge on the Payambar-e Azam Freeway (around kilometer 100).



A railway bridge in Qom deliberately targeted in a criminal attack by US-Zionist armed forces.

301. In a second attack on the same day, the Tehran–Karaj Freeway, near Hemmat Highway and the northern end of the route, the northbound lane was struck and the Shahid Modarres Bridge sustained damage.
302. The Shalamcheh border commercial terminal in Khorramshahr was also targeted by an aerial attack, causing serious damage to the facility.
303. Ground transportation bridges in the western part of Qom Province were targeted by projectiles launched by American–Zionist aggressors.
304. At midday on Tuesday, 7 April 2026, the Alborz–Zanjan railway bridge in the city of Chaharbagh was targeted in an attack by the US and Zionist regimes. The strike caused material damage, one fatality, and 11 injuries.

305. On the same day, American–Zionist aggressors also carried out an aerial attack on railway tracks in Karaj and the Yahya-Abad railway bridge in Kashan County. Two citizens were killed and three others injured in the attacks.
306. On 8 April 2026, the Khorramabad–Borujerd and Khorramabad–Pol-e Zal freeways were closed following air attacks carried out by the American–Zionist axis, which caused damage along the routes and disrupted traffic.
307. Targeting critical infrastructure and facilities which are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population not only contravene IHL principles, but undermine fundamental human rights of the civilian population and brings about the international criminal responsibility of the perpetrators.

4. Attacks against the natural environment

308. Specific IHL rules protect the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe damage, as reflected in particular in Additional Protocol I and as a customary rule of IHL. In this context, not only deliberate attacks against the natural environment are prohibited but incidental effects of attacks should be weighed against proportionality and precautionary principles.
309. The Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD) also provides specific protection to the environment. States parties to the ENMOD undertake not to “engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to any State party”. The travaux préparatoires of the Convention clearly indicate that unlike Article 55 of Protocol I, these are not cumulative but alternative.¹⁹
310. It is also widely accepted that the precautionary principle requires that in case of a lack of scientific certainty the attacker is not absolved from the obligation to take all feasible precautionary measures in military operations for the benefit of the environment.

¹⁹ See ‘Report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament’ in UNGA, Official Records of the 31st Session (1976) UN Doc A/31/27, 91–2.

311. Expert estimates indicate that during the first two weeks of the US-Israeli regimes' aggression alone, the environmental impact was equivalent to the annual carbon footprint of 60 countries.



Mahshahr Petrochemical after the criminal US-Zionist attack dispersing heavy pollutants in the air against IHL principles and rules of international environmental law.

312. During the second week of their aggression, the US-Zionist aggressors directly attacked several oil storage facilities in some cities including Tehran, Alborz and Tabriz, which led to the release of a considerable volume of pollutants in the air. It was purely foreseeable that such a method of warfare would lead to damage to the natural environment. This is not only against the IHL principle of distinction, but is a direct crime against the natural environment. Due to the long-standing effects of the pollutants on air, water and the ecology at large,

such an egregious act is an act of ecocide undermining the rights of the present and future generations.

313. On 9 March 2026, the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) warned of the consequences of attacks on Iran and Lebanon, stating that the escalation of tensions in the Middle East could pose serious risks to public health across the region. He emphasized that the damage to oil facilities in Iran may lead to food contamination, environmental impacts, and climate changes; particularly dangerous for children, the elderly, and those with health preconditions.



Unlawful targeting of oil reservoirs in Fardis, Alborz province, led to significant damage to the natural environment endangering human health and the integrity of the ecosystem.

314. On 7 March and 18 March 2026, the US and the Zionist regimes attacked strategic equipment and facilities of Iran's oil and gas industries with considerable humanitarian and environmental consequences. Fuel storage tanks and facilities in Tehran were targeted in these attacks as well as gas refineries related to phases 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, and 16 of the South Pars regions in the northern Persian Gulf.

315. Massive fires resulting from missile strikes on the abovesaid oil and gas facilities and refineries led to the release of enormous volumes of greenhouse gases and toxic pollutants into the region. This severe air pollution has posed a serious risk to the health of the region's residents and the sensitive ecosystem of the Persian Gulf.
316. On 12 March 2026, the Deputy for National Environment and Biodiversity of the Environmental Protection Organization voiced concern about the serious consequences of the aggression on the Iranian natural environment, in particular, the Zagros region; as one of the 32 global hotspots of biodiversity and endemism, from West Azerbaijan and Kurdistan to Fars Province, Zagros is under extensive bombing and this poses a serious threat to this valuable ecosystem which is home to 242 endemic plant species.
317. On Saturday night, 4 April 2026, it was confirmed that a missile had struck a rice storage warehouse with around 200 tons of rice in the Bandar Lengeh, southern Iran. Rice is an important component of Iranian diet and targeting its warehouse adversely affects access to food of the civilian population in the area.
318. Also, the Department of Environment announced on 13 April 2026 that due to savage and reckless attacks of the aggressors in Hormozgan, Markazi, Sistan and Baluchestan, Fars, Kurdistan, Alborz, and Tehran, 13 protected areas suffered damage ranging from low to very high. The total volume of oil materials that caught fire in three groups of oil tanks in Tehran — in Shahr-e Rey, and Koohak — exceeded 360,000 cubic meters. The total equivalent volume of carbon dioxide emitted from this fire is estimated at nearly 1 million tons. Expert investigations show that in this heinous attack, nearly 4,000 tons of aromatic compounds or volatile organic compounds — which pose a serious threat to environmental health — were released. In addition, the Zionist regime's attacks on the fuel tanks in Fardis, Alborz, released over 53,000 tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and led to the release of approximately 220 tons of aromatic compounds.
319. Damage to such a rich natural environment is not confined to Iran and will be borne by the international community, which is definitely an aggravating factor for the US-Zionist war criminals.

D) Attacks against law enforcement centers

320. IHL holds that civilian objects should not, in principle, be attacked in hostilities. An object failing to meet these two criteria cumulatively is not military objective and therefore cannot be attacked: first, the targeted object's 'nature, location, purpose or use' must contribute effectively to the enemy's military action at the time of the attack; second, the object's total or even partial destruction, capture or neutralization must also offer the attacking party a 'definite military advantage' under the 'circumstances ruling at the time'. Police and law enforcement centers, buildings, headquarters and facilities are therefore civilian objects and must not be made object of attacks.
321. In the course of their outrageous crimes of aggression against Iran, however, the US and the Israeli regime deliberately targeted law enforcement centers including, urban police stations and precincts, border posts, diplomatic police headquarters, the national Interpol office and other buildings and equipment devoted to maintaining law and order in many cities. This is in violation of IHL rules since such objects did not contribute to the military operation at the time of the attacks.
322. Such conduct also runs afoul of fundamental human rights of the Iranian people and undermines their security. It therefore engages international responsibility of the aggressors as well as criminal responsibility of all those involved in commission of the said grave breaches.



Wanton attacks by the US-Zionist aggressors against a diplomatic police center in Tehran in pure defiance of IHL: targeting a civilian object with civilians present inside!



Attacks against law enforcement enters and buildings associated therewith are clear examples of war crime. Diplomatic police in particular must remain immune against such unlawful attacks due to their vital role in providing the safety and security of diplomatic missions.

E) Attacks against civil defence organizations

323. Under IHL, personnel and material exclusively dedicated to civil defence tasks are protected, and such personnel must be allowed to pursue their tasks. Humanitarian tasks entrusted to civil defence organizations include protection of the civilian population against the dangers arising from hostilities or other disasters, to help it recover from their immediate effects and to provide the conditions necessary for its survival.
324. In Iran, such humanitarian tasks including warning, evacuation, management of shelters, management of blackout measures, rescue, medical services in disasters including first aid, firefighting, detection and marking of danger areas are entrusted to the Red Crescent movement, and national vigilant forces (Basij). Many buildings devoted to their work have been bombed by the US

and Israeli regime forces during the aggression in contravention of IHL principles.

325. On the first day of the aggression, in accordance with official reports, 13 Red Crescent bases in various counties, including Mahabad, Khomeyn, etc., were targeted and damaged leading to some of them running completely inactive. The Red Crescent building in Mahabad, Kurdistan Province, was also hit in missiles from the American-Zionist aerial attacks.
326. On 8 April 2026, too, the Sardar Shahid Soleimani International Airport in Ahvaz was struck.
327. The above attacks are clearly violative of fundamental principles of IHL raising responsibility of the perpetrators.

F) Attacks against airports and civil aviation facilities

328. IHL norms and principles as enshrined in the Genva Conventions, Additional Protocol I, and as reflected in customary law, prohibit attacks on civilian infrastructures including airports and airplanes serving civil aviation. The US and Israeli regime's criminals, however, targeted Iranian airports and planes serving international civil aviation in sheer disregard for fundamental IHL principles.
329. Based on reports as of 7 March 2026, a series of air and missile attacks were carried out against airport infrastructure, flight-support systems, refueling facilities, aerospace industries, and the civilian passenger aircraft fleet at no fewer than 17 airports and aviation sites severely undermining safe and orderly aviation at the domestic and international levels. Apart from destruction of 23 civilian passenger aircraft, equipment vital to civil aviation have been deliberately targeted including radar systems, control towers, runways, passenger terminals, refueling installations, and maintenance hangars.
330. In this section, a snapshot is given of several examples of the aggressors' unlawful attacks civil aviation airports and facilities in Iran.

Mehrabad International Airport

331. The Mehrabad International Airport in the capital has not been spared from unlawful attacks of the aggressors.
332. On 6 March 2026, 15 aircraft were directly targeted. Among them were one Boeing 747 belonging to Fars Qeshm Airlines and one Airbus belonging to Zagros Airlines, which was already in a worn-out state and being used as a parts warehouse.
333. At least 7 passenger planes were completely destroyed in military operations of the aggressors carried out against the airport on 7 March 2026. A government ceremonial plane was also significantly damaged in the attack.
334. In the early hours of 15 March 2026, at 02:50, an attack on the area surrounding Mehrabad Airport and Tehransar resulted in damage to several aircraft: one Airbus parked in front of a hangar, one Airbus belonging to a hangar fleet, and one McDonnell Douglas MD aircraft of ATA Airlines.
335. On 26 March 2026, at 20:20, two missiles struck the radar site of Mehrabad Airport.
336. On 28 March 2026, at 23:00, three missiles hit Iran Aviation Industries in Mehrabad, damaging several grounded aircraft.
337. On 29 March 2026, around midday, two passenger aircraft—an Airbus A340 and a Boeing 777 belonging to Mahan Air—were hit at Mashhad Airport.
338. On 30 March 2026, at 21:45, 6 missiles struck the Mina Glass Aviation Industries complex inside Mehrabad Airport, damaging several parked aircraft.
339. In the early hours of 6 April 2026, at 04:30, a missile attack targeted the PANHA Helicopter Industries complex within Mehrabad Airport, destroying part of a wall and warehouse.
340. On 7 April 2026, at 13:20, four missiles struck the Iran Aviation Industries facilities at Mehrabad Airport.

Bushehr International Airport

341. On 3 March 2026, in another heinous attack in Bushehr, the airport was made object of an unlawful military operation causing serious damage to part of the runway. An Airbus passenger plane was also completely destroyed.
342. On 11 March 2026, Bushehr Airport was hit by five projectiles that impacted both runways, 31 Right and 31 Left.
343. On 18 March 2026, Behrgan Airport—the oilfield airport of Bushehr Province—was hit, damaging the passenger terminal, the control tower, and the runway.
344. On 23 March 2026, the administrative building of the Bushehr Meteorological Organization came under attack, leading to the martyrdom of Mr. Yousef Sobhani, director of Bushehr Meteorology.
345. On the same day, Bushehr Airport was hit by five projectiles that impacted both runways, 31 Right and 31 Left.
346. On 28 March 2026, at 19:20, Bushehr Airport was again struck, and part of the passenger hall was damaged.
347. On 31 March 2026, the meteorological radar along the Umm-al-Tamir route near Ahvaz was hit, as was the Bushehr meteorological radar.

Kish International Airport

348. On 7 March, the aggressors launched an attack against Kish Airport, an airport with a very busy schedule of international civil aviation. Projectiles striking the airport caused damage to two Homa passenger planes, destroying part of the runway, and damaging its maritime radar equipment.

Kharg Airport

349. On 14 March 2026, following an attack on Kharg Island Airport, the control tower, the office of the airport director, the helicopter hangar, two helicopters,

the runway, the equipment warehouse, and the passenger arrival and departure halls sustained damage.

Qasem Soleimani International Airport

350. On 5 and 8 April 2026, Qasem Soleimani International Airport (formerly known as Ahvaz International Airport) was attacked several times.
351. In the early hours of 12 March 2026, the radar of the Airport in the Boroumi area was struck, causing no loss of life.
352. On 4 April 2026, the Airport was hit again by three projectiles. As they impacted already-destroyed debris, no new major damage was reported.

Mashhad Hashemi Nejad International Airport

353. On 30 March 2026, the Civil Aviation Organization reported that a Zionist-American attack targeted an Iranian civilian aircraft carrying medicines and medical equipment from several countries to Iran, after it had landed at Mashhad Hashemi Nejad International Airport.
354. On 6 March 2026, at 15:03, the Airport was subjected to a missile strike that damaged a hangar and an aircraft shelter.
355. On 25 March 2026, Mashhad Airport was attacked again; the VOR navigation aid was destroyed, and the airport's fuel tanks were hit, disrupting fuel-supply operations for aircraft.
356. On 2 April 2026, the fueling facilities of the Airport were struck.

Saravan Airport

357. In the early hours of 9 March 2026, at 01:00 a.m., Saravan Airport was attacked in **two** stages, with warehouses and fuel tanks being targeted. The warehouse that was hit contained no drones, and no human casualties were reported.
358. On 31 March 2026, Saravan Airport was attacked again without casualties.

Shahid Dastgheib International Airport

359. On 6 March 2026, at 13:00, Shahid Dastgheib International Airport in Shiraz was attacked.
360. On 31 March 2026, in another unlawful attack against the airport, three ATR-72 aircraft belonging to Aseman Airlines, one CRJ of Pars Airlines, and one Dornier of Sepehran Airlines were illegally targeted and destroyed.

Jahrom International Airport

361. Late on the night of 10 March 2026, at 23:35, Jahrom International Airport was struck; the old control tower building used by airport police was damaged.

Tang-Riz Radar Site in Meymand

362. The Tang-Riz radar site in Meymand, Fars Province, was targeted twice on 11 March 2026 and 23 March 2026 and completely destroyed. The radar site worked as an important component of civilian equipment used for safe and orderly civil aviation in Iran.

Bandar Abbas International Airport

363. Shortly after midnight on 29 March 2026, three projectiles were launched against Bandar Abbas Airport inflicting damage to several structures.

Bandar Lengeh International Airport

364. On 28 March 2026, Bandar Lengeh International Airport was also targeted in two areas near its fuel storage tanks.

Tabriz Shahid Madani International Airport

365. On 28 March 2026, at 23:20, the control tower and runway of Tabriz Shahid Madani International Airport were attacked.

Kashan Airport

366. On 1 and 7 April 2026, on two occasions, Kashan Airport came under heavy attacks by fighter aircraft, and five locations— including the passenger waiting hall and the inspection hall of the Police Command of the Islamic Republic of Iran were damaged.

Kermanshah Airport

367. On 26 March 2026, at Kermanshah Airport, parts of the runway strip near the threshold of Runway 11 Right were damaged.
368. On 4 April 2026, at 08:55, the control tower of Kermanshah Airport was hit, and its cabin was completely destroyed.

Tabas Martyrs Airport

369. On 26 March 2026, the control tower at Tabas Martyrs Airport was hit, though no casualties were reported.

Bam Airport

370. On 25 March 2026, Bam Airport was attacked in two stages, leading to damage to its control tower and transit hall.
371. On 28 March 2026, four hostile aircraft targeted Bam Airport, destroying its old passenger terminal.

Mehriz Airport

372. On 28 March 2026, around 21:00, Mehriz Airport in Yazd Province was also targeted by several missiles.

Imam Khomeini International Airport

373. On 25 March 2026, the radar at Imam Khomeini International Airport was also struck.

374. Attacks against civilian aircraft engaged in humanitarian missions constitute a clear violation of international aviation regulations and are contrary to the principles of international humanitarian law. Under the Chicago Convention of 1944 and the Montreal Convention of 1971, any act jeopardizing the safety of civilian aircraft constitutes an international criminal offense in the field of civil aviation. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 52 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, attacks against civilian objects, including aircraft transporting humanitarian assistance, are forbidden, and its breach constitutes war crimes.

IV. War crimes

375. As clearly seen in the preceding chapter, leaders and armed forces of the US and Israeli regime have committed violations of IHL in countless instances on every single day since the onset of their aggression on 28 February 2026. While these continue at the time of writing, many of them constitute war crimes and engage international criminal responsibility of their perpetrators and the international responsibility of the States harboring these criminals.
376. War crimes are indeed denominations given to prohibited conduct in armed conflict as violations of IHL provisions including those enshrined in the Geneva Conventions or crystalized as custom.
377. Many of the IHL violations illustrated in the present report give rise to war crimes. Even attacks directed at legitimate military objectives in certain instances are war crimes since they are expected to cause clearly excessive incidental harm to civilians, and because they are launched recklessly.
378. In this context, the command responsibility of the US president and the so-called Prime Minister of the Israeli regime for the war crimes committed in the aggression against the Iranian people is evident. The said two individuals have commanded and ordered the unlawful attacks and the grave breaches of IHL entailing their international criminal responsibility.
379. In many instances, such crimes have been openly and proudly admitted and endorsed by the said two. As an example, on 22 March 2026, the President of the United States in a message on the social media platform Truth Social threatened that if Iran does not open the Strait of Hormuz “completely and without threat” within 48 hours, the United States will target Iran's power plants. This threat is clearly evidence of the mental element of the US and Israeli regimes' war crimes against the critical infrastructures of the Iranian people. Similar attacks have been carried out during the aggression, and have directly affected public, medical, industrial, and communication services that remain vital to the civilians population.
380. On 1 April 2026, he also openly threatened to “return Iran to the Stone Age” and to “strike all of their power-generation plants... severely and likely simultaneously.” These statements followed earlier threats dated 30 March 2026, in which he vowed to “blow up and completely destroy” Iran's essential

infrastructure, including power plants, oil facilities, Khark Island, and desalination plants, as well as threats on 21 March 2026 to “target and destroy” Iran’s electrical power stations. Such horrifying declarations constitute direct and public incitement to commit war crimes and serve as clear evidence of criminal intent, a key element in establishing individual criminal responsibility under international law. The explicit, deliberate, and systematic targeting of civilians and civilian property, along with the destruction of infrastructure essential for the survival of the civilian population—including electricity, water, and energy systems and other indispensable civilian facilities—constitutes a war crime and an act of state terrorism aimed at spreading fear and inflicting severe harm on civilians. These appalling and brutal actions amount to a grave violation of international humanitarian law and demonstrate the perpetrators’ criminal intent to impose widespread suffering on the civilian population.

381. With the establishment of criminal intent as explored above, a few instances of war crimes perpetrated by the US-Israeli regimes against the Iranian nation during their 2026 aggression are touched upon briefly hereinunder.

Directing attacks against “Shajareh Tayyebah” primary school in Minab, Hormozgan

382. While examples are regrettably manifold, the attack on the primary school called *Shajareh Tayyebah* in Minab, Hormozgan Province, on 28 February 2026 in broad daylight, is a clear instance of the war crime.
383. The attack led to the killing of more than 170 innocent civilians mainly children. It therefore fulfills the physical element of “willful killing” as a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, as also codified in Article 8(2)(a)(i) of the Rome Statute.
384. Apart from the above, intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities constitutes a war crime (under Article 8(2)(b)(i) of the Rome Statute).
385. Likewise, intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives (as per Article 8 (2) (b) (ii) of the Rome Statute) also constitutes a war crime.



Credible media confirm as modus operandi of the war crime against the school being “double-tap strikes” leaving no doubt about the willful nature of the attack.



The high number of casualties in the war crime and its atrocity speaks volumes about the intentions of the criminals.

386. Targeting Shajareh Tayyebah school as a civilian object holding a civilian population at the time of attack therefore fulfils all the elements required for a war crime under international law, including as criminalized under the Rome Statute.

Directing attacks against oil depots

387. Apart from the fact that directing attacks against civilian objects is a war crime (as per Article 8 (2) (b) (ii)), intentionally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated is another instance of war crime (Article 8 (2) (b) (iv) of the Rome Statute).
388. The US and Israeli regime's attacks against oil reserves in Iran have been premeditated and intentional.
389. Targeting three oil depots in Shahrān, Kouhak, Aqhdasieh/Souhanak, all in Tehran, and directly attacking fuel facilities in Fardis, Alborz, and other related infrastructure for transfer and distribution of oil products in Tehran and Alborz are clear examples of war crimes in the abovesaid contexts.



Infrastructure for urban fuel transport and distribution are civilian objects by nature and prohibition of attacks against them is double-pronged: attacks against civilian objects and potential severe damage to the natural environment.

390. Launching attacks against oil depots and facilities further risks releasing chemicals detrimental to human health as well as the natural environment. Some of the repercussions of such releases are widespread, severe and long-term and therefore susceptible of crimes against the environment.

391. In Tehran, specifically, release of pollutants as a result of attacks on oil depots have inflicted everlasting and irreversible damage on centuries-old historical monuments.

Hegseth's declaration that no quarter will be given

392. Pete Hegseth, Secretary of War of the US stated at a Pentagon press briefing on Friday, 13 Mars 2026: "We will keep pressing. We will keep pushing, keep advancing, no quarter, no mercy for our enemies". This statement is a classic display of war crime (as under Article 8 (2) (b) (xii) of the Rome Statute).

393. Under international humanitarian law, ordering that no quarter will be given, threatening an adversary therewith or conducting hostilities on this basis is absolutely prohibited. This prohibition has long been codified in multiple international instruments, among them Hague Convention IV to which the United States is a party. It has also gained an undisputable customary status, and a crime under international instruments and laws of many jurisdictions across the world.

394. Conduct of hostilities by the US and the Israeli regime clearly confirms the plausibility of the statement made by the US' Secretary of War. Repeating war crimes on a daily basis is astonishingly commensurate with his declaration of no quarter.

Directing attack on the Iranian frigate "Dena"

395. The Iranian frigate "Dena" set off on a student internship maritime mission with a number of students on board from Imam Khomeini University in Nowshahr, a small city in northern Iran. This mission was planned before the start of the criminal aggression of the US and the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which commenced on 28 February 2026.

396. Before the start of this mission, Iran had been invited by India to participate in the MILAN exercise. In this mission, Dena departed for India to participate in the exercise and arrived in the Indian port of "Bishakhapatnam" in the Bay of Bengal on February 29th as planned. The exercise programs began on the February 27th and were followed in two coastal and sea phases respectively

until February 26th and from 1 until 5 March 2026. On 6 March 2026, Dena left India for Sri Lanka to join the student fleet.

397. It was on this route that Dena was unfortunately subjected to a cowardly and terrorist attack by American forces. On 14 March 2026, a US Navy submarine targeted and sank the frigate in the Indian Ocean, about 40 nautical miles (about 74 km) off the southern coast of Sri Lanka, near the city of Galle.
398. In this attack, which was carried out with a torpedo, from the total of 140 crew members on board, at least 87 crew members were martyred and 32 more injured. The injured were then rescued by the Sri Lankan Navy. 20 are still missing though.



Directing deliberate attacks by the US armed forces against an Iranian frigate “Dena” far from the battlefield claimed the lives of at least 87 crew members.

399. While the frigate and the students on board were miles away from the battlefield, were on a training mission void of any contribution to military operation, its deliberate targeting by the US forces is an embarrassing cowardly war crime. More shocking was perhaps the shameful statement of the US President following the war crime who described the crime as “entertaining”!

400. War crimes should not go unpunished. The community of nations and relevant international organizations should act to end the cycle of such crimes and confront the culture of impunity by bringing the criminals to justice. Silence and inaction will only breed injustice and engender further crimes at the expense of continuous threats against international peace and security.
401. The stigmatizing effect of the US and Israeli regime's war crimes should end the vicious circle of atrocities against innocent people upon a decisive action by the community of nations.

V. Crimes against humanity

402. A crime against humanity involves the commission of certain inhumane acts against a civilian population, such as murder, when committed in the context of a widespread or systematic attack, backed by a State policy (Article 7 of the ICC Statute and “Elements of Crimes”).
403. Countless civilians have been systematically targeted by the US and the Israeli regime in, and in relation to, the Islamic Republic of Iran. These instances of “murder” constitute crimes against humanity once committed in the context of a widespread or systematic attack. Murdering members of the civilian population during a widespread and systematic international armed conflict does count as a crime against humanity since it is backed by a State policy.
404. In a series of heinous crimes against the members of the law enforcement of the Islamic Republic of Iran, co-perpetrated by the US and the Israeli regime in the aggression, members of the civilian population, who were non-combatants and not participating in armed conflict at the time of the attack, have been directly and willfully targeted. These crimes are similarly committed in the context of a widespread and systematic attack, within the framework of an international armed conflict, and are further directed against the civilian population; finally, the State policy behind them is more than evident given the official statements of the US-Zionist leaders to the effect that plans are put in place to directly attack law enforcement and security centers in Iran.
405. Many of the instances of attacks against civilians in the context of the recent aggression are crimes against humanity in the sense of Article (7) (1) (a) with all the required elements. In this context, again, the international criminal responsibility of all those individuals who commanded, aided, instigated, abetted or otherwise encouraged the commission of these crimes is engaged.
406. Given the above, there remains little option but to witness decisive action on the part of the community of nations to end the vicious cycle of such crimes and to bring the criminals to justice.

VI. Targeting the Head of State and high-level State officials

407. On 28 February 2026, in the course of the new series of unprovoked and unjustified acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran — in flagrant violation of Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations — the United States and the Israeli regime deliberately targeted the Highest Official of a sovereign Member of the United Nations, i.e the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamene'ei, along with several other high-level State officials. This cowardly criminal act constitutes a direct assault on the very core principles of international law, including the prohibition on the use of force, the respect for sovereign equality, and the inviolability and immunity of Heads of State. It represents a dangerous and unprecedented escalation that strikes at the most fundamental norms of statehood and civilized conduct among nations.
408. Heads of State embody the sovereignty of their nations and, under international law, enjoy inviolability, respect, and immunity indispensable for the independent performance of their official functions. The deliberate targeting of the Highest Official of the Islamic Republic of Iran, therefore, constitutes a grave and unprecedented breach of the most fundamental norms governing relations among States. Such conduct does not merely violate established principles of international law; it recklessly opens a dangerous Pandora's box, eroding the bedrock of sovereign equality and the stability of the international system. Moreover, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Seyed Ali Khamene'ei, is not only the Highest Official, but also a highly respected religious figure for tens of millions of Muslims in the region and around the world. Such an attack carries profound and far-reaching consequences, the full responsibility for which rests solely with the perpetrators. This is without prejudice to the inherent and unequivocal right of the Islamic Republic of Iran to defend its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and people, in full conformity with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.
409. The aforementioned act was carried out in manifest disregard of binding principles of international law and customary international law, including those reflected in the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons. It engages the international responsibility of the wrongdoing States concerned, as well as the individual criminal responsibility of the President of the United States, the so-called Prime Minister of the Israeli regime, and all individuals involved in planning, ordering,

authorizing, committing, or otherwise aiding and abetting this criminal act. The foregoing is without prejudice to accountability for the war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression being committed by the United States and the Israeli regime.

410. All States should be alarmed by this crime since their inaction or silence could pave the grounds for further normalization of international law by terrorists.

VII. Foreign interference

411. The principle of non-intervention is a well-established principle of international law and a corollary of equal sovereignty of States. Emanating from the UN Charter, the principle has been further reaffirmed in several international instruments including UNGA Resolution 2625 (XXV) on Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations of 24 October 1970 and UNGA Resolution 2131 (XX) concerning Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of their Independence and Sovereignty, of 21 December 1965, as well as the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States of 9 December 1981, among others.
412. In the recent weeks, this principle has been seriously threatened with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran by interventionist statements made by certain figures concerning the recent protests in Iran which squarely fall within the scope of purely internal affairs of the country.
413. There is ample evidence concerning the active role of certain foreign intelligence agents igniting the unrest and mobilizing rioters in the field. This has been based on a pre-planned agenda initially disguised as peaceful protests and later acting with naked weapons in broad daylight. This has been also reaffirmed by certain public figures such as Turkish and Serb authorities and reported by numerous news outlets including Reuters and Wall Street Journal. Nonetheless, clear direct messages by certain present and former governmental authorities need no further evidence.
414. Under international law, the US and the Israeli regime bear international responsibility for use of force as well as intervention. Breach of Article 2 (4) of the UN Charter and Article 2 (7) give rise to this responsibility along with a duty to make compensation for all the damages incurred. Furthermore, under Article 8 of the ILC's draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, the conduct of a person or group of persons are considered an act of a State if such persons act on the instruction of, or under the direction or control of that State. The US, in particular, is under a duty to cease its wrongful acts and to effect the said compensation through apology and reparation of all the moral and material damage incurred to the Iranian nation. This is

particularly relevant considering the declared role of the US in instigation, encouragement and provision of aid or assistance, direction and control with respect to the acts of vandalism and terrorism in Iran.

415. Blatant intervention in domestic affairs and gross violation of, inter alia, the sovereign and inalienable right of Iran to choose its economic system, as well as its political, social, and cultural systems without outside interference, coercion, or threat, have been among the standard illegitimate policies of the United States.
416. In pursuance of this illegal interventionist policy against the people and government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States has employed various means and instrumentalities which encompass a broad range of unlawful acts including acts of aggression.
417. In January 2026 terrorist groups backed by the United States and the Israeli regime turned peaceful protests of people over economic conditions resulting from the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures imposed by the US, into violent and brutal terrorist activities ruthlessly killing innocent civilians and law enforcement forces. The United States and its child-killing accomplice have been explicit on their malicious intention to initiate aggression on the bases of fabricated pretexts.
418. Having supported the terrorist activities, Donald Trump on 2 January 2026 called these violent and organized criminal activities “peaceful protests” and clearly underlined his administration intention to intervene including by use of force stating that “we are locked and loaded and ready to go”.²⁰
419. On 9 January 2026, Donald Trump, leveling false allegations against the Islamic Republic of Iran and supporting violence and destruction in Iran by organized criminal groups, once again threatened to use force against the Islamic Republic of Iran on the pretext of protests emphasizing that “you better not start shooting because we'll start shooting too”.²¹
420. On 10 January 2026, Marco Rubio, the Secretary of States of the United States, expressed support to foreign-backed terrorist elements by calling them “brave people of Iran” while these individuals evidently as the behest of the United

²⁰<https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/trump-says-us-will-intervene-if-iran-violently-suppresses-peaceful-protests-2026-01-02/>

²¹ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/iran-cut-off-world-supreme-leader-warns-protesters-2026-01-09/>

States had killed hundreds of innocent peaceful protestors and passersby as well as law enforcement personnel who were entrusted as per domestic law to ensure safety and security of people in the face of the growing violence of foreign-backed elements.²²

421. On 13 January 2026, Donald Trump, once again, openly incited to terrorism and explicitly instigated terrorist elements to vandalize public institutions stating “take over your institutions” as a desperate means to provide a fertile ground for further intervention and use of force by the United States against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Trump later on confirmed this intention by stating that “help is on its way”.²³
422. In weeks that followed these statements, the United States continued and increased its threats to use force against the Islamic Republic of Iran under various concocted pretexts. The interventionist and belligerent rhetoric of the United States was exponentially accompanied by unlawful presence of US military forces in the region in preparation of its aggressions. For example, On 23 January 2026, Donald Trump referred to the US military buildup in the region in an exercise to escalate its threats to use force against the Islamic Republic of Iran and stated: “we have a lot of ships going that direction, just in case. I’d rather not see anything happen, but we’re watching them very closely ... we have an armada ... heading in that direction, and maybe we won’t have to use it.”²⁴
423. On 28 February 2026, the United States along with its genocidal ally launched premeditated and unprovoked aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the same day, Donald Trump further exposed the United States’ long-entrenched policy and practice of intervention intermingled with aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran stating, “[W]hen we are finished, take over your government.” This statement clearly lays bare the aggression of the United States as part of its broader policy of coercion, intimidation and the use of force aimed at compelling people and their government, against their will, to submit to the illegitimate demands of the United States.

²² <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/rubio-expresses-us-support-iranian-people-amidst-anti-government-protests-2026-01-10/>

²³ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/trump-tells-iranians-keep-protesting-says-help-is-its-way-2026-01-13/>

²⁴ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2026/jan/23/trump-says-us-armada-heading-middle-east-iran-death-toll>

424. The hostile and interventionist statements continued even after the start of the aggression setting a dangerous precedent for further escalation. After initiating the act of aggression by cowardly targeting the Supreme Leader of Iran, the President of the US has outrageously confessed to this heinous crime, urging the IRGC and Police to seek immunity and join “Iranian Patriots” or face “death”. He then confessed to “obliterating” the country and expressed his plan to continuing his “heavy bombing” of Iran in the coming week²⁵.
425. Although this is not the first time that the United States has pursued such policy and self-serving objectives through intervention and use of force, the cowardly assassination of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution on 28 February 2026, who had been elected as the leader of the country, remains as a stark instance of such deplorable unlawful policy of the United States.
426. The United States and its genocidal ally, have killed and injured thousands of Iranian civilians, including women and children while in one single attack on an elementary school in Minab, Hormozgan, they have killed more than one hundred and seventy children; amidst their atrocities, the United States continued to expose their intention to further intervene in domestic affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran stating on 7 March 2026 that “we’re going to have to choose that person along with Iran,” referring to the next leader of Iran.
427. The aggression against the Iranian nation is thus another desperate attempt at intervening in internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It should therefore alarm all other independent and peace-loving nations to confront such interventionist approaches and uphold respect for sovereignty of other States in accordance with the UN Charter.

²⁵ Truth Social, @realDonaldTrump post, 29 February 2026.

VIII. Violations of international human rights law

428. International human rights law (IHRL) protects human beings in all situations. Its applicability during armed conflicts has been reaffirmed time and again by the UN Security Council, the ICJ, regional human rights courts, the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Council, including its Special Procedures.
429. The instances of violations by the US and Israeli aggressors against Iran also seriously violate a wide range of human rights of the Iranian people, including the right to life, the right to security of the person, the right to health, the right to protection of family and private life, and the right to a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. These rights are protected under numerous core international human rights instruments and widely accepted as fundamental human rights.
430. It is well established under international law that the obligations contained in human rights treaties do not cease in times of armed conflict. As reaffirmed by the ICJ in the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory* (2004, para. 106), and reiterated in the *Nuclear Weapons Advisory Opinion* (1996, para. 25), human rights law continues to apply in parallel with IHL. This includes, inter alia, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which remains binding in its extraterritorial application along with exercise of jurisdiction or effective control over persons or territory (Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 31, para. 10).
431. The right to life under Article 6 of the ICCPR has been egregiously violated through indiscriminate and disproportionate missile attacks targeting civilians, as well as through premeditated assassinations of scientists and family members far removed from any battlefield. These acts constitute arbitrary deprivation of life, especially where lethal force was used outside situations of direct threat or necessity. The Human Rights Committee has repeatedly emphasized that the use of force must comply with the principles of necessity and proportionality (General Comment No. 36, para. 12). The systematic and widespread nature of these killings may also engage the threshold of crimes against humanity under customary international law.
432. Similarly, attacks on hospitals and medical staff, including children's hospitals and ambulances, amount not only to serious violations of IHL but also breaches of the right to health under Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The UN Committee on

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has affirmed that destruction or disruption of medical facilities and infrastructure during armed conflict constitutes a violation of Article 12 (General Comment No. 14, paras. 34 and 50).

433. The targeting of journalists and media facilities, such as the Iranian State TV station during a live broadcast, violates freedom of expression and freedom of the press under Article 19 of the ICCPR. The Human Rights Committee has clarified that States must not target journalists under any circumstances, and that attacks on media infrastructure not only hinder the dissemination of information but also infringe upon the public's right to access information, particularly during times of conflict (General Comment No. 34, para. 23).
434. Furthermore, the deliberate attacks on critical civilian infrastructure – including water systems, energy installations, oil refineries, and airports – implicate the right to an adequate standard of living (Article 11, ICESCR) and the right to a healthy environment, which is increasingly recognized as a component of both Articles 12 and 6 of the ICCPR and ICESCR, and has been recognized by the UN General Assembly in Resolution 76/300 (2022) as a universal human right. These attacks also amount to collective punishment and infliction of terror upon the civilian population, prohibited under both IHL and IHRL.
435. The repeated attacks on civilian infrastructure, oil and gas installations, industrial facilities, and urban areas also constitute grave violations of customary international environmental law applicable both in times of peace and armed conflict. Under customary norms and treaty-based obligations, States are required to protect the environment from significant harm and to apply the principles of precaution and environmental impact assessment (EIA) when conducting military operations. These principles are codified in Principles 15 and 17 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and have attained customary status, as recognized by the ICJ in the Pulp Mills case (2010, para. 204).
436. Moreover, the ICJ in its Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons (1996, para. 30–33) affirmed that general obligations of environmental protection are applicable during armed conflict and form part of international law.

IX. International responsibility and reparation

437. Under international law, commission of an internationally wrongful act entails international responsibility and the wrongdoer is obliged to make full reparation. Aggression by the United States and Israeli regimes is no exception and as such entails the international responsibility of these two to act responsibly and fulfil their obligation to make full reparation.
438. The egregious violations of international law committed by the US and the Israeli regimes, in particular, aggression in defiance of Article 2(4) of the UN Charter, their coordinated attacks against civilians and civilian objects in grave breach of IHL, accompanied by serious violations 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.
439. Under Article 1 of ARSIWA, every internationally wrongful act entails international responsibility. The conduct of the US and Israeli regimes' armed forces and agents are clearly attributable to the same under Article 4 thereof. These actions include not only armed intervention, but also enabling, directing, or facilitating commission of violations by the US and Israeli regimes. The targeted assassination of Iranian officials and scientists, the deliberate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure, and the material and moral damage caused by these coordinated attacks constitute acts of aggression as well as war crimes.
440. 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 armed forces of the US and Israeli regimes also justifies invocation of international accountability mechanisms, including inter alia international criminal proceedings and the UN Security Council with a view to bringing to justice the criminals and officially determining the aggressor. In this context, it should be recalled that the failure of the UN Security Council to carry out its duties caused Iran to rightfully invoke and exercise its right to self-defence under the UN Charter.

441. Furthermore, several of the acts attributed to the US and Israeli regimes, particularly assassination of the highest official of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other high-ranking Iranian officials while outside active hostilities amount to acts of State terrorism and war crimes.
442. Deliberate targeting of civilians and civilian infrastructure and disproportionate attacks with damage to civilian objects and civilian population of Iran, in violation of well-established principles of IHL, constitute grave breaches thereof and entail criminal responsibility.
443. 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 US and Israeli regimes entails heightened international responsibility, including legal consequences within the framework of State responsibility, requiring all members of the international community to act in order to cease the violations.
444. 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.
445. 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.
446. The Security Council's continued failure to identify and condemn unlawful use of force by the US and Israeli regimes as acts of aggression, the targeting of

civilians, and the destruction of civilian infrastructure in the Islamic Republic of Iran by aggressors constitute not only a political failure but also a legal breach of its duties under the Charter of the United Nations. Inaction in the face of violations of jus cogens, i.e., prohibition of aggression, renders the Council complicit in maintaining an unlawful situation and undermines the authority of international law itself.

447. 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.
448. The Islamic Republic of Iran therefore recalls that violation of jus cogens norms entails not only accountability of the wrongdoer but also calls into question the responsibilities of third States. 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.
449. 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. 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

450. 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 blatant hypocrisy, the US and Israeli regimes launched aggressive strikes against Iranian IAEA-safeguarded nuclear facilities amidst an all-out aggression against civilians and civilian infrastructure.
451. The unlawful use of force by the Israeli regime from 13 – 24 June 2025 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran, coupled with the act of aggression of the United States on 24 June 2025 on the same constitute a blatant violation of Article 2 (4) of the UN Charter, both amounting to crime of aggression. Failure of the UN Security Council to act led to Iran's invocation and exercise of its legitimate right to self-defence based on the UN Charter. Following the cease of aggression and while numerous war crimes were committed by the US and Israeli regimes' armed forces, the UN Security Council again failed to act, paving the way for a second aggression.
452. Following a period of stagnation, negotiations were held again in 2026 in Muscat, and Geneva. This time, too, in the middle of the ongoing negotiations, as expected from criminal pariahs, the US and Israeli regimes launched another series of aggressive attacks against Iran in defiance of the UN Charter and in violation of core principles of international law. This time, too, the UN Security Council was silent and Iran had to invoke and exercise its legitimate right of self-defence consistent with the UN Charter.
453. The acts of aggression, by the US and Israeli regimes against Iran, both in 2025 and 2026, were initiated by targeting State officials outside hostilities and the highest official of the Islamic Republic of Iran,
454. Both acts of aggression were 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 infrastructure including hospitals, airports, oil and gas reservoirs, among others, in blatant violation of international humanitarian law, tantamount to war crimes.

455. In exercise of its inherent right of self-defence, 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. 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'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.
456. Amidst the escalations, certain actors have attempted to cause further tension by shifting the blame on Iran through false flag operations aimed at undermining Iran's friendly ties with its neighbors. Iran has reiterated, and continues to stress, that it remains committed to maintaining and strengthening friendly relations with the countries of the region based on mutual respect, the principle of good-neighborliness and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and that at the same time nothing can blemish, or otherwise deny, Iran's inherent right to defend its land and people against the aggressors.
457. 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 in the UN Charter, and prevent further normalization of violations of international law by holding the aggressors accountable.

