

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

Statement by

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the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran

before

**the Sixth Committee of the 79th session of
General Assembly of the United Nations**

**Agenda Item 83: Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of
the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the
Organization**

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My delegation would like to align itself with the Statement delivered on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as the Statement delivered by the distinguished representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on behalf of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations.

We commend the convening of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolution 78/111 which was held from 20 to 28 February 2024 in New York and take note with appreciation of the report thereof contained in document A/79/33. We would like to thank the Secretariat for preparing the report on the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council as contained in document A/79/188. We

appreciate the information provided by the Secretariat on the overall progress of its work on the repertory and the repertoire and note the concerns made therein as to the backlog in preparation of the relevant volumes.

Mr. Chair.

The Charter of the United Nations remains the most unique foundational framework forming the very basis of our organization, inspiring and guiding us all to promote international cooperation in resolving international issues of concern of an economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian character, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among nations. As emphasized in the General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) adopting the declaration on principles of international law in 1970, the Charter of the United Nations remains of paramount importance, among others, for the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States.

Such noble objectives laid down in the Charter of the United Nations reflect the very important status and task that the Special Committee has been entrusted with in promotion of the Charter and strengthening the role of the United Nations. My delegation attaches great importance to the work of the Special Committee and reaffirms its continued support for the Committee while reiterating the need to pursue the mandates of the Committee in the spirit of cooperation and constructive engagement in a manner that could enable the Committee in its future sessions to adopt substantive reports to benefit the organization as a whole in pursuit of its purposes and principles.

Mr. Chair.

The work of the Charter Committee is more relevant and important than ever at this juncture when we witness persistent threats, violations, and challenges to the Charter of the United Nations, resulting in particular from the willful and purposeful violations of and attacks against the Charter and the entire United Nations by the Israeli regime. Flagrant violation of the Charter and its purposes and principles has long been the policy and practice of the Israeli regime which has now been conjoined by the exponential increase in its commission of atrocious crimes against Palestinians and other

peoples of the region and gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law, in particular, the prohibition of threat and use of force against territorial integrity of States.

During the past year, the Israeli regime has committed heinous crimes against civilians in Gaza in flagrant violation of principles of international law as enshrined in the UN Charter. Depriving Palestinians of their inalienable right to self-determination, committing genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity leading to the death and displacement of thousands of civilians including women and children, with pure impunity, seriously undermines the integrity of the UN Charter and calls into question the accountability regime established thereby.

We further condemn the deliberate attacks of Israeli regime against the United Nations in Palestine which has claimed lives of more than two hundred of UN staff. We express serious concerns and reject the attempts by Israeli regime aiming to undermine the United Nations, the Charter and the principal organs of the United Nations including through directing affront to the Charter which was conducted on 10 May 2024 by the representative of Israeli regime in the General Assembly shredding the UN Charter and its affront against the Secretary-General of the United Nations which was registered by Israel, *inter alia*, on 2 October 2024 calling him so-called “*persona non grata*”.

Madam Chair,

On 26 October 2024 the Israeli regime conducted a series of airstrikes against multiple locations in Iran resulting, among others, in the martyrdom of four Iranian military officers, who sacrificed their lives to defend the Iranian people and the sovereignty of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This reprehensible attack constitutes a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the fundamental principles of international law including the prohibition of threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of States and grossly violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Madam Chair.

Unilateral coercive measures are among the daunting challenges that constitute a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of international law and the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular, sovereign equality and non-intervention. Such illegal measures also violate and impede the realization of human rights including the right to development while negatively affecting the enjoyment of a wide array of human rights. Such unlawful measures are also in contravention of the economic rights and duties of States including the sovereign and inalienable right to choose one's economic system without outside interference, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever.

In view of the necessity of addressing the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures including on the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations, the Islamic Republic of Iran has presented to the Special Committee in recent years a proposal titled "obligations of Member States in relation to unilateral coercive measures: guidelines on ways and means to prevent, remove, minimize and redress the adverse impacts of unilateral coercive measures". A further revised proposal was also submitted to the Committee this year. We invite member States to review this proposal with a view to countering the adverse impacts of unilateral coercive measures and uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Madam Chair.

We appreciate the particular attention of the Special Committee to various means of peaceful settlement of disputes and to highlighting the importance of resolution of disputes through peaceful means and in accordance with international law. We underline the centrality of consent of parties for peaceful settlement of disputes and also for the choice and means of such settlement. Given the subtopic of the Committee, which was focused on good offices this year, we recall that good offices, as a voluntary means, could only be resorted to with the consent of parties to a dispute and it could not, in any manner, be imposed on parties. Employing good offices including that of the Secretary-General should also be in compliance with, and with due respect for, the fundamental principles of international law, in particular, sovereign equality, non-intervention, and territorial integrity.

As mentioned by the majority of the United Nations membership, the UN Security Council sanctions are blunt tools that continue to raise serious ethical questions regarding whether imposing political pressure could justify

violation of human rights of the targeted population. The UN Security Council Sanctions could only be introduced as a last resort where all peaceful measures have been exhausted or proven to be inadequate. The UN Security Council Sanctions should not be imposed based on politicized objectives and decisions, rather, they need to be employed with objectivity and in full compliance with preemptory norms of international law and fundamental principles of international law. These sanctions should not aim to penalize populations or persons. UN sanctions imposed pursuant to arbitrary and politically motivated determinations of the notion of threat to the peace and security, could not be seen as legitimate and lawful. The Security Council should ensure that its sanctions do not amount to violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the fundamental human rights and dignity of populations and persons under sanctions.

Madam Chair.

As for the proposals and working papers presented to the Committee, we would like to take this opportunity to express our continued support for the proposal of Cuba on strengthening the role of the UN and enhancing its effectiveness, joint proposal of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus to seek, through the General Assembly, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the resort to the use of force without authorization by the Security Council, except in the exercise of the right to self-defense and the Working Paper submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic entitled “Privileges and immunities enjoyed by representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization that are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization”.

With regard to the latter, the privileges and immunities of representatives of my country to the UN continue to be impaired by the Host Country in defiance of Article 105 of the UN Charter. The independent exercise of functions and efficient performance of duties by Iranian representatives to the United Nations are being undermined by, among others, imposition of unlawful restrictions on their movement, subjecting them to arbitrary secondary screening procedures and the challenges emanating from issuance of single-entry visas. The principle of the inviolability of representatives and the very particular status of the

established notion of “dignity” are essential for safeguarding the independent exercise of functions of representatives of the Members of the UN. We further recall that in the light of Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the host country, in implementing its obligations, cannot discriminate as between member States and derogate from its obligations on the basis of its bilateral considerations.

As such, we support the Working Paper on the topic submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic and request that it be considered thoroughly to be adopted by the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations as practical guidelines for observance by the Host Country in order to assist full implementation of the Charter, in particular Article 105, as well as the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (1946) and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations (1947), and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961).

Madam Chair.

In conclusion, as regards the methods of work of the Special Committee, recalling the position of my delegation expressed in previous sessions of the present committee, we reaffirm the importance of political will and effective implementation of the methods of work of the Special Committee for the full execution of its mandate. To that end, we stress that items under the agenda of the Special Committee, in tandem with the proposals presented before the Committee, merit more meaningful consideration. This makes the active and constructive engagement of delegations in substantive and fruitful discussions in the annual sessions of the Special Committee crucial. We continue to support the work of the Special Committee and in this respect highlight that the continuation of the meetings of the committee, on an annual basis, remains vital for the efficient implementation of its mandates as entrusted by the General Assembly.

I thank you.